Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 108 BOMBAY: TUESDAY JUNE 10, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH-INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
7th June	Merkara	8,235	Only has accommodation for twenty passengers.
14th "	Chanda	6,169	
24th "	Kashmir	8,841	
31st "	Nevasa	9,071	

All applications for passages should be accompanied by Priority Certificates and passage will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of Priority Certificates.

As far as can be foreseen, passages in vessels during June will only be available for holders of "A" and "B" grade certificates.

Return Tickets for first and second class available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
7th June	Dunera	5414
22nd "	Dilwara	5378

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	
9th June	Dwarka	Karachi calls 1 p.m.
11th "	Pundua	E. & S. Africa.
13th "	Lhasa	Karachi direct
18th "	Taroba	E. & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Taifuku Maru	R. Nakanishi	3181	10th June	21st June
Kitanhan Maru No. 2	S. Sato	3204	23rd June	3rd July
Kiyo Maru	K. Urata	4763	17th June	28th June
Bombay Maru	T. Kinoshita	4352	5th July	16th July
Kosuku Maru	H. Nagasaki	3187	7th July	18th July

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Kasado Maru	N. Yasugi	6th June	17th June	Japan.
Burma Maru	S. Imai	15th June	24th "	Japan.
Ganges Maru	S. Arai	15th June	25th "	Japan.
Shokwa Maru	M. Miyatake	14th June	21st "	Genoa and Marseilles

(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Bjam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Branches: Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
Sub-Branches:
Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.

LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

NEW YORK AGENTS: THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL, Rs. 1,50,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,01,700/-
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 70,04,448/12

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000, at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2¾ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHA BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong).

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND $1,500,0000 at 2/-	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen Frenchien Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons Manila Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York Osaka, Peking Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1 000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amounts of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay,

Post Box No. 207 Hornby Road, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 52, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31 December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Opp. Bank of Bombay

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	.. ..	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	.. ..	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds		Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment.

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	23,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid exceed	22,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI.
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS.
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR RAJAHS CHIEFS AND CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT NARAYEN DABULBAR ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

SALE on SUNDAY, the 15th June 1919 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Sir Vussonji Tricumji in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee in the Deed of Mortgage dated 13th April, 1918, made between Sir Vussonji Trikamji of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SUNDAY, the 15th day of June, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell off by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

All that piece or parcel of land (together with the messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon) situate at and fronting the Narayen Dabulker Road, Malabar Hill, in the Island of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement eight thousand two hundred and seventy-two square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 30 and 30 and New Nos. 16361-16366, Old Survey No. 26-26-26 and New Survey No. 7218-7219 and bounded on the East by the properties lately belonging to Ramdas Keshavji and Dwarkadas Shamji, on the West by the sea shore, on the North by the property lately belonging to Naranji Dwarkadas Vussonji and on the South partly by the Narayen Dabulker Road, and partly by the property formerly belonging to Hormusji Nowroji Cooper and now belonging to Meherali Fakira and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "D" Ward No. S. 3343 (1) and 3343 (2) and 3344 and Street Nos. I 1A and 2 and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagor.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

N.B.—The property consists of three bungalows and is perfectly suitable for residence of Princes and Noblemen, besides it commands a beautiful and rare view of the sea side.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th June, 1919.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
22, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND ONE FORD MOTOR CAR.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the residence of Major J. B. Macqueen at Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, opposite the Small Causes Court, the household furniture and other articles of the above officer and others consisting of drawing room suites centre tables, tampoys, table and small ornaments, cabinets, chairs, easy chairs, dining chairs, and table, sideboard, meatsafe, glassware, crockery, cutlery, iron bedsteads, cloth presses, almirahs, chest of drawers, dressing tables, one cottage piano, one safe, one sewing machine, and one Ford Motor Car No. 2843.

The goods will be on view three days previous to sale. Catalogues may be obtained of the Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th June, 1919.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO:

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER.
23, Churchgate Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

The BOMBAY AUCTION CO. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, 11th June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at Kalbadevi Road, opp. Old Post Office, Books on Medicines, Literature, Law, Engineering Novels, etc., Also Office furniture such as show cases, chairs, etc.

By the order of Dawood Ahmed, Bookseller. The property is on view.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

Bombay, 10th June, 1919.

PLEASE CALL AT

AHMED E. ESAALI

MERCER

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

FOR

SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE DE CHENE

IN ALL THE

LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.

HIGHLY DURABLE.

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST

We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India
V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, FURNITURE AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

SALE OF ABOUT 400 TONS TEAKWOOD SCANTLINGS, LIKE EUROPE CUT POSTS, PATTIAS, SLEEPERS, POLIARS DANDLIS, BARODS, PATI, ETC.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th inst., at 3 p.m. (B. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Auction at the Godown of Messrs Miller and Timber Trading Corporation at Mustafa Bazar, Victoria Road, Byculla, by order of Messrs. Haji Bachoo Varaya and Sons:—

About 400 tons Teakwood Scantlings like Europe cut above 6 feet, sizes 5 by 3, 5 by 4, 6 by 3, 6 by 4, 5 by 3, 6 by 1, 6 by 3, 4 by 1, 4 by 3, 5 by 1

and

Posts, Pattias, Sleepers, Poliars, Dadlies, Barods, Pate, etc., above 2½ feet. Sizes 5 by 3, 5 by 4, 6 by 3, 6 by 4, 6 by 1, 6 by 3, 5 by 3, 5 by 1, 4 by 1, 4 by 3.

P.S.—The above goods will be sold in lots suitable to merchants.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th June, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamagully at Champagully Muliji Jetha Market by order of Thucker Dharamsey Morarji and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Gajanand Rameshwar (munim of Gulabray Kedarmal.)

5 Bales each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. 99000.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE, FANCY, ENGLISH-MADE WHITE DHOTEES.

On WEDNESDAY the 11th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Muliji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Bhimjibhoy Fulchand and on account and at the risk of Babu B. Morlidhar.—

10 packages superior, fine, fancy, English-made, white dhotees, quality of Prataplaxmi, 8/12 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 157 PACKAGES KASUMBA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-15 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Muliji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Ruttonsey Kanji & Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Nathalal Chaganlal & Co.

21	packages Kasumba No.	9145, 40 yards.
21	packages Kasumba No.	9245, 40 yards.
22	packages Kasumba No.	9345, 40 yards.
18	packages Kasumba No.	9445, 40 yards.
22	packages Kasumba No.	9150, 40 yards.
22	packages Kasumba No.	9250, 40 yards.
19	packages Kasumba No.	9350, 40 yards.
12	packages Kasumba No.	9450, 40 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 16 DRUMS AND 88 COILS ELECTRIC VULCANISED INDIA RUBBER CABLE.

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Punjab National Trading Co., and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Messrs. J. C. and Co.—

16 drums, each 110 yards Electric Vulcanised India Rubber Cable, size 37/14 S. W. G. 2,500 Megohms Association, manufactured by the Sumitomo Electric Wire and Cable Works.

8 coils, each 110 yards Electric Vulcanised India Rubber Cable, size 19/18 S. W. G. 2,500 Meghoms Association, manufactured by the Sumitomo Electric Wire and Cable Works.

On account and at the risk of the Gujarat Electric and Engineering Co.—

80 coils, each 110 yards Electric Vulcanised India Rubber Cable, size 7/20, S. W. G. 600 Megohms Association, manufactured by the Sumitomo Electric Wire and Cable Works.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE, HANDSOME, ARTISTIC DESIGNED TEAK & BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD & OFFICE FURNITURE: CHESTERFIELD SOFA, GRAMOPHONE WITH SELECTED RECORDS, HANDSOME MARBLE FIGURES IMPORTED FROM ITALY, IRON SINGLE & DOUBLE BEDSTEADS, COTTAGE PIANO BY JOHN BRINSMEADE & CO. IMPORTED BY MESSRS. S. ROSE & CO., ETC. ETC.

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, 25, Meadows Street, Fort, the very valuable and artistic designed household and Office Teak and Blackwood Furniture consisting of Dining Table for 6 persons Dining Room Arm and Armless Chairs, Teakwood Dumb Waiters, Teak and Blackwood Miller Sideboards, Teakwood Whatnots, Partition Screens, Rich Tapestry lined complete Suites of Sofas and Chairs, Rich Marble Figures and Busts imported from Italy, Gramophone with selected Records, Carved

SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & CO.—(Contd.)

Centre Tables on Elephant Heads, Revolving Bookcases, Writing Tables, Cursus and Low Chairs, Teakwood Rocking chairs, Rich Tapestry lined Chesterfield sofas, Marble top Dressing and Washing tables, Cushioned Arm Chairs, Teak and Blackwood Mirrored Hat-stands, Iron single and double spring Cots, Folding Camp Cots, Panel door Cupboards, Glass dressing chests of drawers, Card Tables, Large Zoodah, Almirahs Glass Dressing Tables, Diamond caned low chairs, Wooden Teapoys, Drawing Room Pictures, Rich Glass Crockery and Plated Ware, etc., etc., the property of Messrs. D. Balfour of The Army and Navy Co-operative Co., Ltd., J. W. Remington of G. I. P. Railway, B. J. Evans, and P. J. Pauling of Messrs. Pauling & Co., Contractors and others.

Catalogues are being published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SAW-MILL MACHINERY.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Jivanlal Ojasshee and Co., at their godown at Ahmedabad Street, Dana Bander and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Barbrova and Co.

(1) One 5-ft Frame Saw (Ransome make) to take logs upto 18in. with spare blades.
(2) The Chelsea joiner Cy. Ransome performs various operations Saws upto 30in.
(3) Self-acting circular Saw Bench 60in. by Ransome, with blades.
(4) Self-acting circular Saw Bench 36in. by Ransome, with blade.
(5) Small Saw Bench 24in. by Ransome with blade.
(6) Band Saw Machine 24in., pulley by Ransome.
(7) One Emery Wheel Blade Sharpening Machine.
(8) Steam-Engine, Wilson make, 14 H. P.
(9) Cochrane patent vertical boiler 19' by 8' by 6".
(10) Heater for boiler.
(11) Shafting, shifting gearing pulleys, etc.
(12) Circular Saws 24in., No. 6
Circular Saws 30in., No. 9.
Circular Saws 32in., No. 1.
Circular Saws 36in., No. 6
Circular Saws 50in., No. 2.

AUCTION SALE of 84 Packages English-made White Shirtings.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully Muliji Jetha Market by order of Seth Amilal Jeangbhoy and on account and at the risk of Seth Dwarkadas Chotalal.

36 packages English-made white shirtings, No. 560 or others.

48 packages English-made white shirtings No. 570 or others.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 PACKAGES ENGLISH-MADE WHITE DHOTEES.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Muliji Jetha Market by order of Seth K. Devcarun and on account and at the risk of Seth Lalchand Juvarmal.

7 package English-made white Dhotees quality of Bhamini 8/10 yds.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES MULLS.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 2-15 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Muliji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Motishi and Tribhovandas and on account and at the risk of Seth Mowji Haridas, the party defaulting to act under provision of the resolution of the Board Committee of the Bombay English white and plain piece-goods Association.

2 bales each 150 pcs Mulls No 329 or other.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th June, 1919.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 313, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Patib Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 767, Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Some Hindu CLERKS, knowledge of English and Gujerati Essential For terms see the undersigned personally. BALARAM ANANDRAM & COMPANY, Motissa Chawl, Moombadevi, Bombay. 2565

WANTED—A smart TYPIST, who must have a good knowledge of correspondence as well as Import and Export lines. Apply with testimonials and salary to Box No. 653, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2562

WANTED—A competent DAY BOOK CLERK, for the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, knowledge of accounts essential. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to the SECRETARY, The Indian Hotels Co., Ltd., Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay. 2519

IMMEDIATE APPLICATIONS are invited from M.A.'s in Sanskrit or Philosophy for a FELLOWSHIP in the Seminar for the Comparative Study of Religions, Baroda. Preference would be given to a Jain specialised in Jain literature, and knowing Gujerati. Forms of application and further particulars may be obtained from the SEMINAR, The College, Baroda. 2563

WANTED.—A competent LAUNDRY MANAGER, having a thorough knowledge of washing process and capable of managing a large steam laundry connected with a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply stating terms with copy testimonials to Box No. 646, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2520

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE immediately—Microscope of E LEITZ make, superior quality, very good condition. Apply to K. V. HERLEKAR, Agricultural College, Poona. 2544

LANCASHIRE BOILER 20ft. by 6ft. by 130lbs. already shipped, Duncan Stewart Cotton Press shortly expected, Marelli fans in stock, DREWET CHOWNA, 31, Church Street. 2564

EXPERT TUITION in SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING AND ACCOUNTANCY tught within 2 months, with the Quickest and Up-to-date GUIDES just issued by the principal. Price Re. 1 each. Apply Prof. LENTIN, 283, Hornby Road.

SATISFACTION brings Business—we guarantee to give you complete satisfaction on every purchase you make with us. Stationery of the best quality and of every description stocked. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. A2

DRAUGHTSMEN, artists and students will get the best quality drawing and painting materials of well known makers, at the lowest possible prices from THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. B2

FOR SALE—Ransome's patent Horizontal Log band saw No. 1 size for logs upto 48" diameter by 22 ft. long, or would exchange for a good single blade horizontal log frame saw or for a circular saw rack bench in part payment. Bandsaw is complete with Ransome's automatic saw sharpener, brazing clamps, etc., and can be seen working. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, Govt. Central Wood-working Institute, Bareilly, U. P. 2557

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 4-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-0
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 4-0

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of fifty pairs (male and female) of Morris's Pattern 24" instantaneous Couplings in accordance with the specification which can be had from the Store Keeper, will be received on or before 18th June, 1919, 4 p.m.

(Sd.) D. K. BHAVE,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Office, Ahmedabad,
7th June, 1919. 2558

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. NARANDAS PARSHOTTAM has purchased on the 23rd April, 1919, from the Auction Sale held by Messrs. Crawford & Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from the Executors of the last Will of Bai Kessarbai, widow of Dharamsey Lalji, and with the consent of the Honourable Advocate-General of Bombay, the undermentioned property belonging to the Estate of the said Bai Kessarbai, widow of Dharamsey Lalji. All persons having any claim thereon or thereto by way of inheritance, charge, mortgage, sale, gift, bequest, lease, lien, trust, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 1, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay and also to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land or Ground measuring 4374 square yards, or thereabouts situate at Sheik Memon Street, on the East side thereof in the Town and Island of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, with the dwelling house, chawl and other buildings, houses, out-houses, standing thereon, bearing Survey No. 1379, Municipal Assessment C Ward Nos. 189(1) and 190 and Street Nos. 357, 359, 361(1), and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the east by the property of Manekchand Kapurchand, on or towards the west by Sheik Memon Street, on or towards the north by the property of Tarachand Sitaram and on or towards the south by the property of Bhat Madhavji Harjiwan.

Dated, this 7th day of June, 1919.

SOONDERDAS & CO.,
2559 Attorneys for the Purchaser.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase from JERBAI NUSSERWANJI VATCHAGHANDY and HAMABAI NUSSERWANJI VATCHAGHANDY, the property more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.—

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand, in, to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and also to the undersigned at their office at 35, Medows St., Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground Foras Freehold tenure, together with the messuage chawls or buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being on the North side of Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 290 square yards, or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old No. 12, New Nos. 13489 and 13490, Old Survey No. 182 and New Survey No. 6987 and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward No. 2319 (1) and Street No. 1, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by a private road belonging to Runchordas Tribhowandas, Ardeshir Shapurji Narielwalla and others, the Executor and Executrices of Bai Virbaiji, widow of Shapurji Sorabji Narielwalla, the heirs of the said Merbai Nusserwanjee Vatchaghandy and Jehangir Dorabji Neemuchwalla, on or towards the West by property belonging to Jehangir Dorabji Neemuchwalla, on or towards the North by property belonging to Ranchordas Tribhowandas and on or towards the South by a footpath and beyond it by the said Grant Road.

Dated, this 7th day of June, 1919.

SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
2560 Purchaser's Attorneys.

INVALUABLE OPPORTUNIT FOR EARNING MONEY!

If you have lost your Money in any kind of business of Shares, Cotton, Linseed, Silver Guinea, Yarn, Sugar, Colours, Castor Oil Rice, Wheat, etc., then we will help you to recoup your loss and gain large sums by our correct forecasts of Bull and Bear, for which we have received many good certificates. We foretell the exact figures by our large experience and by the help of the Mantras. If you seek our advice beforehand or get it after you have lost your money in some transactions, you will be immensely benefited by our exact knowledge in these matters. Fee only Rs. 15 and Rs. 25 for our forecasts for Bear and Bull. We also do the work of Astrology and Palmistry, and will correctly foretell every incident of your future life and also prepare Horoscopes, etc. Fee only Rs. 5 for seeing only the hand. KRUSHNALAL RAMKANT SHARMA, Opposite Anant Shivji Desai Topiwalla, 1st Floor, Moti Bazar, Bombay.

Time: 8 to 11 a.m., and 2 to 5 p.m.
Telegraphic Address: "JOTISHEE," Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 10th June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at "Wellesley House," Cooperage, near the Bandstand, very valuable teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, etc., comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, meatsafes, handsome sideboard, dinner waggon, dumb-waiters, rich glassware, porcelainware and platedware, marble top tables, upholstered drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, rich engraving, rich carpets, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, carved tables, flower stands, teapoys, carved writing table, Soundy's sweet-toned cottage piano, silver show case, baby's perambulator, iron bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, Singer sewing machine, roll top writing table, marble top dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, revolving book cases, refrigerator ice chest, easy chairs cooking utensils, etc.

The property of A. Meguesse, Esq., of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas and others.

The property of another gentleman:—
1 two-cylinder two-seater "Swift" motor car.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY, and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th June, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
TO-NIGHT
RUTH ROLAND
the daring heroine of
"The Red Circle", Who Pays, etc. etc.
IN
PATHE'S GREATEST AND BEST SERIAL
"HANDS UP"
Episodes 11th and 12th to-night
each one complete in itself.
PATHE GAZETTE
The "eye" of the world
giving latest news from everywhere.
BACK TO LAND
An interesting picture dealing with modern Health problems.
WIFFLES
in his latest comedy
The "PRINCE" of all Comedians.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.
Time:
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily.
Matinee every Sat. & Sunday 5 p.m.
Extra show every Sunday 3-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market,
TO-NIGHT!
Two Brilliant Stars
BEN WILSON
and
NEVA GERBER
in the
SPINDLE OF LIFE.
LOVELY BUTTERFLY DRAMA
The Romance of a Fishing Village and the Stock Market.
Together with a full Programme.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
Daily at 7, 8-45, and 10-30
A Superb Universal special Attraction
SMASHING THROUGH
Featuring Steel-nerved
HERBERT RAWLINSON
A two-fisted thriller that makes every man want to slap him on the back and every woman hug him together with the newest.
UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE:—
See the wonderful electric fountain of New Orleans. American Police Dogs &c.
Also a brand new LKO Comedy with
DAN RUSSEL.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS THE
BANDMAN OPERA CO.
In the leading London Musical Successes.
To-Night at 9-30 p.m. **"THE ARCADIANS"**
Plan at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.
A REAL SPORTING DRAMA
Daily at 6-30 p.m. **"WINNING THE FUTURITY"**
"SEA NYMPHS" One which is provocative of much laughter.

THE EMPIRE

Daily at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"The Splendid Coward"
Harma Photoplay
From the novel by Houghton Townley.
Adapted and produced under the direction of F. Martin Thorton.
"The Splendid Coward"
The story of a man who made the Great Sacrifice to save his mother.....Grim and Dramatic story of a Polish man....Brilliant Acting by Dick Swinton (James Knight) and wonderful settings.
Featuring a New Star on
The Empire Screen
MISS DORA DUNDAS
in a beautiful Picture
"The Splendid Coward"
Dear Dick,.....Father says a call will be made for volunteers for Egypt during the forthcoming regimental dinner. Don't fear for me dear I will bravely keep the secre of our engagement until you return.....Dora.

CONSUMPTION

SUCCESSES IN BOMBAY.

Husband writes, 2nd June, (name and address willingly given to Doctors and others).

"I am glad to inform you that my wife is almost cured. There is absolutely no fever. Appetite very good. After your treatment was commenced during the first fortnight the weight increased by 5½ lbs."

ANOTHER CURE.

C. McDonald, Tinnevelly Bridge, S. I. R., writes 12th May:—

"I have the pleasure to inform you that I now feel quite fit and strong and intend joining my appointment early next month."

CONSUMPTION OF SPINE

AMAZING SUCCESS.

Mrs. M. Hunter,
"Sylverton" Mussoorie,
writes 21st May:—

"I write to thank you for your excellent treatment which has done nurse a great deal of good. She has had no pain in the back for weeks, her appetite has improved and you will be pleased to hear that instead of losing flesh as she used to do she has put on 4 lbs in four weeks."

Send full details and Doctor's opinion to
REV. G. R. WALTERS,
B.A., T.C.D., M.A., LL.D.
SAHARANPUR, U. P.

BISURATED MAGNESIA WILL STOP INDIGESTION IN FIVE MINUTES

or you can have your money back for the asking. If you suffer from gastritis, indigestion, dyspepsia—if food lies like lead in your stomach and you cannot sleep at night because of the awful distress—go at once to any chemist and get a package of Bisurated Magnesia. Take half a teaspoonful in a little water after each meal or whenver pain is felt, and you will soon be telling your friends how you got rid of stomach trouble. Be sure to ask for Bisurated Magnesia, every genuine package of which contains a binding guarantee of satisfaction or money back. A

Absolutely Free
40 years experience . . . .
late Government Medical Officer
RAI SAHEB DR. DOSS'S
Secrets of Happy Life
is being distributed free
Apply to
THE SWASTHE SAHAYA PHARMACY,
30-3, Harrison Rd., CALCUTTA

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 4th.

		Bales
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool		7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Ex.		—
" " Sales of East Indian		—
" " Imports		17,000
Mid. Americans Spot		19.45
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		—
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	July	19.60
	Oct.	19.66
	Jan.	19.96
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July	20.71
	Oct.	20.35

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 4th.

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
June:	19.24—19
July:	18.90—91
Aug:	18.16—81
Sept:	18 03—80
Oct:	17 80—72
Nov:	17.82—73
Dec:	17.82—73
Jan.	17.82—73
Feb.	17.16—71
Mar:	17.64—70
April	16.92—62

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, June 4th

New Contracts:

Months:	To-day's price.
June	27.00 Unchgd.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 4th.

M.G. Bengal Goods	16.45
" " Fully Good	16.95
" " Fine	18 20
No. 1 Oomra Good	16.45
" " Fully Good	17.05
" " Fine	17.30
Broach Good	17.55
" " Fully Good	17.80
" " Fine	18.05

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 7th.

Futures at New York July	29.20+45
" " Oct.	26.25+46

Tone:—Heavy Covering.

New York, June 4th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	42,000
" Exports to Great Britain	4,000
" " to Continent	7,000
Future at New York July	29.40—51
" " Oct.	25.50—45
" " Jan.	25 52—63
Spot Cotton at New York	31.70—50
" " Orleans	28.00
Futures at New Orleans July	30.70
" " Oct.	28 54 —22
Fair Rio) Coffee (No. 7 quality)	19½
Demand Bills	4.61.75
Silver Commercials Bars	108½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, June 4th

Rentes 3 %	52 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	53 1/4
" 2 months hence	53 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 5/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 9/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
" " 6 "	4 1/8
Interest "day to day loans	2 3/4
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	54½—½
Rupee Paper 3 % Nominal	58U nchgd.
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	67½—½
Government Securities 3 %	54½—½
Ex. On London at Paris France	28.76U nchgd

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 77
Hongkong Bank	£ 106

WAR LOANS.

London, June 4th.

4½ % 1925—1928	£88½—½
5½ % 1925—1945	£99½—½
5 % New	£94½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 4th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Quoted	60
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Quoted	56

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold May-July Nominal	840
Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat, 416 lb. ex-ship June-July	900
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Paid	810
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-June Sellers	850
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) July-Aug.	875
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) June-Augt.	600
Toria Rapeseed June-July Sellers	850

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£81½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£78½
Copper Braziers	£112
Yellow Metals	103
Hard Spelter	£34

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 O. & F. Calcutta July-Sept Sellers	32
Fine White Java 0.& F. Calcutta July-Sept Value	34

Tone:—Very firm—No business.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Ouro June-July Sellers	2/8
Plantation First Latex Crepe for July Paid	1/10½

Tone:—Easier.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

June 9.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 538 for Fully Good Broach July-August, declined to Rs. 519, advanced to Rs. 534 and again declined to Rs. 520. The price then remained steady at Rs. 521 22 for some time, and at 4 p m was Rs. 529. The bazaar closed unchanged at this rate. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 524 advanced to Rs. 530, and closing quotations were as under.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been moderate, and prices are easier.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	—	July-August	530
Fully Good Be gal	—	July	487
Fine Oomras	—	July	465
Good Southerns	—	June	507
Good Southerns	—	July-August	507

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description:	Super Sin.	Fine:	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	430	418	405	399	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab.	425	413	400	385	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3	475	465	447	—	
Central Provinces.	425	415	401	—	
M G. Broach	545	530	529	510	—
M G. Southerns	—	—	517	500	485
Sawjee-dDharwar	—	525	520	512	

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 9TH JUNE 1919.

			Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach	—	July-Aug	520
" " Bengal	—	July	490
Fine M.G. Oomras	—	July	455
Good " Southerns	—	June	500
" " "	—	July-August.	500

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 7th June 1919.

Cotton	—	—	—	4 561	bales.
Wheat	—	—	—	2 063	Qrtrs.
Linseed	—	—	—	5 523	"
Rape, etc.	—	—	—	277	"
Gingellyseed	—	—	—	421	"
Poppyseed	—	—	—	864	"
Groundnuts	—	—	—	1,743	"
Castorseed	—	—	—	59	"
Rice	—	—	—	252,212	"
Myrabolams	—	—	—	548	"
Cottonseed	—	—	—	16 296	"
Mowraseed	—	—	—	18	"
Gram	—	—	—	4,564	"
Jowar	—	—	—	4,492	"
Maize	—	—	—	Nil	
Barley	—	—	—	Nil	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 7th.

		Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	—	1 7 31/32
Bank Demand	—	1 8 1/32
Docs: Acceptance 4 m/s.	—	1 8 3/32
Fcs: Demand	—	9 345
American Dollars	—	2035
Hongkong	—	218
Shanghai	—	221
Japan	—	138
Singapore	—	146

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, June 7th 6-0, p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms.	Bail Deliveries.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 76-80	74 0 0	— — —
" Cawnpore 76-80	74 0 0	— — —
" Karachi Bansla	76 0 0	— — —
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	18 0 0	— — —
" Cawnpore	18 0 0	— — —
" Yellow Cawnpore	18 0 0	— — —
Linseed Brown Bold	21 12 0	22 12 0
" Thin	21 0 0	22 0 0
Yellowseed White 86-15	110 0 0	— — —
" Gajar 76-86	107 0 0	— — —
" Black	108 0 0	— — —
" Gajar 86-96	92 0 0	— — —
Poppyseed, White	88 0 0	— — —
Groundnuts	106 0 0	— — —
Barley	0 0 0	— — —
Mowraseed	86 0 0	— — —
Castorseed	83 0 0	— — —

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, June 7th.

	Rate per Bdle. Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 20	1 0 12
Shapurji No. 10	0 15 12
Curlachai No. 12½	1 0 12
Lights Rennes No. 63	0 13 6

The market was closed to-day.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 31st May, 1919.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.
Capital	—	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	—	1,00,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	107,42,150	
" Deposits at Branches	94,85,644	
		2,02,28,094
Other Deposits	—	17,73,84,152
Post Bills	—	6,376
Sundries	—	46,52,416
	Rs.	22,20,87,038

ASSETS.

		Rs.
Government Securities	—	2,07,24,027
Other authorised Securities	—	16,71,540
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	—	3,77 00,229
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	—	6,22,91,312
Bills Discounted and Purchased	—	3,33 79,421
Dead Stock	—	13,43,943
Stamps	—	13,639
Bullion	—	—
Balances with other Banks	—	3 30,612
Sundries	—	7,46,866
Cash	—	6,56,57,044
	Rs.	22,20,87,038

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ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.,
Near Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

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HIGH COURT.

NEW CHIEF JUSTICE CONGRATULATED

The Bombay High Court reopened after the long summer vacation on Monday the 9th instant. The Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod who is now the Chief Justice, presided on the Original Side of the High Court, in order to dispose of a number of commercial causes. After these cases are disposed of it is said that he would sit on the Appellate Side. Mr. Justice Marten presided on the Original Side, so did Mr. Justice Kajiji who is appointed to act in place of Mr. Justice Macleod, pending the orders from the Secretary of State for India.

On the Apellate Side of the High Court Mr. Justice Heaton presided alone to hear second appeals; Mr. Justice Pratt took admission work, and in the second Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah and the Hon. Mr. Justice Hayward presided.

THE BAR'S CONGRATULATION.

On his Lordship, the Chief Justice, taking his seat on the Bench, the Advocate-General (Mr. D. N. Bahadurji) congratulated him on behalf of the Bar and said that before his Lordship took up the work of the Court he would permit him, on behalf of the Bar, to express their warm and respectful congratulations on his being raised to the High Office of Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court. The Bar felt that the high traditions of the office of Chief Justice would be quite safe in his Lordship's hands. The Bar wished his Lordship health and strength to carry out the onerous duties of his exalted office with the same success as in the past.

CHIEF JUCTICE'S REPLY.

The Chief Justice in reply thanked the Advocate-General most sincerely for the words he had uttered on behalf of the Bar congratulating him on his appointment as Chief Justice of the High Court. His Lordship said that it might interest them as a purely personal matter that there had been fulfilled a somewhat remarkable prophecy made twelve years ago on his arrival from England to fill a temporary vacancy on the Bench. A friend observed that the Official Assignee's office would be losing its master. When he said that it was only a matter of two or three months, his friend observed that he (his Lordship) was sure to be confirmed on the Bench and that some day he would be Chief Justice. Three years later he was confirmed on the Bench which seemed to some a dangerous and undesirable experiment; and now as one candid critic had observed his appointment as Chief Justice has come as a surprise to most people. His Lordship was proud to think that the people of the Presidency proper had confidence in their High Court, for without such confidence, there could be no security that each man should reap and maintain the fruits of his labour, and without that security this was an elementary truth too often lost sight of in the present times—there could be neither prosperity nor progress for the people. His Lordship was encouraged by the words of the Advocate-General to hope he would be enabled to maintain the traditions of his office, and he repudiated the suggestion which came from a certain quarter that those traditions were in any need of being revived. His Lordship was proud to find himself called to be the head of the Judiciary of the Presidency proper, and amongst his colleagues he included not only his learned brothers on the High Court Bench, but also the Judges and Magistrates of the Courts subordinate to the High Court,—a body of men who were devoting their lives with the sole object of doing what was right without fear or favour between man and man, and between their fellow-subjects and the Sovereign Lord, the King-Emperor.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MURDER OF A WOMAN.

APPEAL AGAINST ACQUITAL.

King-Emperor v. Sabharam Manaji. (*Before the Chief Justice and Justice Pratt.*)

This was an appeal against acquittal filed by the Government of Bombay, against an order made by Mr. Balak Ram, the Sessions Judge of Nasik, acquitting the accused who was charged with the murder of a young woman of his caste named Vithi, wife of one Bhika Gangaram, by cutting her throat on the 8th September, 1918.

The case for the prosecution was that on the day of the alleged murder, Vithi who lived in the village of Vadgaon, near Deolali took her husband's meal to Deolali. While returning she met four persons Pandu, Narayan, Ramji and the accused sitting on a hillock near a *nala* on the way from Deolali. She passed towards the *nala* after exchanging a few words with one of the persons. Then Narayan and Ramji went towards Deolali and Pandu and the accused remained where they were. The most important witnesses for the prosecution, Pandu and Bhiker, deposed to have witnessed the occurrence from a field at some distance from the *nala*. According to them, after Narayan and Ramji had left, the accused got up from the hillock and followed the deceased woman towards the dry bed of the *nala*. Pandu remained sitting. The accused overtook bithi as she had gained accused the opposite bank and obstructed her when she shouted. Pandu went up to the *nala* and peeping over the bank saw Vithi lying on her side on the dry ground while the accused was holding her. Pandu remonstrated whereupon the accused took out a pen knife and threatened Pandu, who being frightened went off towards Deolali. The accused came up soon after and joined him. Bhika, who deposed to having witnessed the occurrence had at first told some persons that both Pandu and the accused had killed the woman. He subsequently changed the story.

The Sesions Judge under the circumtsances felt himself constrained to give the accused the benefit of the doubt, observing at the same time, "suspicion certainly points to both Pandu and the accused having conspired to wory the woman—perhaps to ravish her—but it is not safe to presume that there was a conspiracy to kill her. I am thus unable to arrive at a definite conclusion as to whether the murder was committed by both or by Pandu, or by the accused, and leave no option but to agree with the assessors (without accepting their logic) and acquit the accused. He also pointed out that as Bhika was a relation of Pandu, he might have inverted the parts played by Pandu and the accused, and given the version favourable to Pandu. In acquitting the accused, the Sessions Judge added. "It is a pity that such a brutal and utterly unprovoked murder should go unpunished."

MOTIVE FOR MURDER.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments allowed the appeal holding that there was no doubt Vithi was murdered. The motive of the murder was not robbery but it seemed the unfortunate woman was ravished and murdered. Bhika was the most important witness and although he hal tried to screen, Pandu, the main facts deposed to by him were true. Their Lordships rejected the theory of their being an innocent spectator. Both Pandu and the accused were concerned in the murder and there was no doubt that Pandu was an accomplice. Bhika might have tried to save Pandu, but from that it did not follow that his evidence against accused was false. Teir Lordships therefore convicted the accused of the offence of murdering Vithi but in view of the fact that he had been acquitted by the Lower Court, sentenced him to transportation for life.

The Government Pleader appeared for the appellant, the Government of Bombay.

Mr. D. R. Patwardhan appeared for the accused, respondent.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 10TH OF JUNE, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

116-19.—Hiralal K & Co., Babu Brijbihari Mata Prasad & anr v. Messrs. Tarachand Deoraji a firm, Mal M K & Co.

2012-18.—Hiralal Th & Co., Manilal Vadilal Shabaji v. Badridas Hanumandas a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

15-19.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Jethabhai Kalhanji v. Nagindas Vrijbhukandas a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

23-19. Raghavaya N & Co., Dayabhai Amarsey v. Messrs Ramji Devkaran a firm, Mehta D & L.

56-19.—Mehta D and L, Narandas Hemraj a firm v. Mathuradas Chaturbhuj a firm, Soonderdas & Co.

74-19.—Motichand & D, Messrs Ratilal Keshavji a firm v. Messrs. Badrinath Sitaram a firm, Raghavaya N & Co.

1596-18. Payne and Co., Trikamdas Gordhandas Khatao v. Bhimji Jairaj & Co. a firm, Madhowji K & Ch.

56-19.—Shroff and D, Lakhmidas Chandaramji v. Dungersingn Chotalal a firm, Payne & Co.

1686-18.—Payne and Co., Haji Abdoola Janoo v. Haji Gunny Sumar a firm Hiralal Th and Co.

1828-18.—Merwanji K & Co., Kalaram Brijmohan a firm v. Dwarkadas Mangturam Potdar, Vachha & Co.

1945-18.—Mulji & Th, Chotalal Devkarandas a firm v. Narandas Dwarkadas a firm, Mehta D & L.

1973-18.—Raghavaya N & Co., Messrs Popatlal Maneklal a firm v. Messrs Lowji Bhimji a firm, Pandia & Co.

1976-18.—Vachha & Co., Messrs Ganpatrai Kedarnath a firm v. Messrs Mathuradas Manji Walji a firm, Ardeshir H D & Co.

2001-18.—Vachha and Co., Messrs Kasturchand Mathurdas a firm, v. Messrs Jodhraj Jainarayen a firm Malvi M R & Co.

2018-18.—Motichand & D, Messrs Surupchand Lalubhai a firm v. Messrs. Ramji Devkaran a firm, Mehta D and L.

9-19.—Motichand and D, Keshavji Govindji a firm v. Nagindas Mansukhram and anr, Dubash and Co.

28-19.—Raghavaya N & Co., Messrs Popatlal Maneckla a firm v. Kalidas Khimchand & anr.

91-19.—Daphtary F and D, Vallabdas Mathuradas and Co. a firm v. Shambhunath Narotam a firm, Ardeshir H D & Co

111-19. Vachha and Co., Messrs Makhanlal Bajranglal a firm v. Messrs Harnandrai Baijnath a firm, Matubhai J & M.

112-19.—Merwanji K & Co., Selim D Bessons v. D E Shamash, Wadia G and Co.

1149-18.—Motichand and D, Tribhowandas Narrotamdas a firm v. Nagindas Vizbhukhandas a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

1881-18.—Mehta D & L, Ranchhordas Dhanji v. Narrandas Jivraj a firm.

66-19.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Messrs F Ruttonshaw & Co. a firm v Chunilal Lalbhai & Co. a firm, Khandwalla & Co.

122-19. Bhaishanker K & G, Ujamsey Pitamberdas a firm v. Ramchandra Rampratab a firm, Vachha and Co.

137-19.—Merwanji K & Co., Bhagwandas Gangaram a firm v. Varajlal Lalloobhai a firm, Khandwalla & Co.

152-19.—Payne and Co., Abdulla Allarakhia & Co. a firm v. Khan Bahadur Hormusji Manekji Bhiwaniwalla, Merwanji K & Co.

163-19.—Metha D and L, Ramdas Kiralal & Co a firm v. Purshotam Ambalal a firm.

212-19.—Mehta D & L, M A Bros. a firm v. Pasamsey Damodher firm, Bhimji and Co.

223-19.—Payne and Co., Nagindas Laloobhoy bhoy a firm v. Nurotamdas Hargowandas a firm, Khandwala & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

1224-17.—Tyabji D & Co., Abdul Rahim Tajudin v. Bachanbibi widow & ors, Mulji & Tha.

1798-18.—Moti & Devidas, Dharamdas Nagardas v. Messrs Ezra & Sion & Co. a firm, Payne & Co.

38-19.—Shamrao M & H, Jamnadas Harakhji v. N P Nilson.

105-19.—Dubassh & Co., Messrs Krishnaji Ghavaji & Co. a firm v. Rupsing Mathuradas Tany.

441-19.—Hiralal Tha & Co., Gordhandas Ishwardas v. Talubhai Purchand a firm, Khandwalla & Co.

493-19. Edg G W & Co., Messrs Mirzamal Mothal a firm v. Moorji Naran, Ragh N & Co.

525-19.—Vacha & Co., Ambalal Narsidas v. Doolaji Kundanmal.

526-19.—Hiralal Ta & Co., Chunilal Amthalal a firm v. Patel Rewachand Kanji.

530-19.—Bhai K & G, Nagindas Lalubhai a firm v. Nanubhai Raghunath.

576-19.—Judah & S, Messrs Madangopal Ramjidas a firm v. Bhikibai widow & anr, Bhimji & Co.

721-19. Matubhai J & M, The National Financial & Comn Corpn, Ltd. v. Lieut Archie Breuru, A.R.S.

745-19.—Payne & Co., Sir Shapurji B Broacha v. A P Brewne.

775-19. Madhowji K & Ch, Ramnarayen Kanayalal v. Karmarsan Fulchand a firm.

887-19.—Vachha & Co., Ramrikhdas Brigmohanlal a firm v. Messrs Saderam Ratanlal a firm.

985-19.—Captain & V Bhemji Kamji & Co. a firm v. Purshottam Goculdas & Co. a firm.

986-19.—Dharamsi & Co., Mathuradas Bhawan & Co. a firm v. Shah Nagindas Motichand.

1014-19.—Tyabji D & Co., Abdul Rehman Haji Hasan & Co. a firm v. Gulamalli Hoosanji.

1065-19. Ard H D & Co., Messrs Premchand Chunilal a firm v Messrs Ranchordas Nurtamdas a firm, Unwalla P & P.

1109-19.—Ragh N & Co., Rhootaji Bhoormal a firm v. Messrs Mahadeo Raug Naiku a firm, Ardesir H D & Co.

1110-19. Ragh N & Co., Bhootaji Bhoormal a firm v. Messrs Nirala Balkeshavloo Shriram Venkatshloo a firm, Ardesir H D & Co.

1121-19.—Mula & M, Dharamsey Petamber a firm v. Nathalal Soonderji a firm.

1188-19.—Hiralal Th & Co., Seth Bapabhai Laloobhai v. Messrs Fulchand Khushal a firm, Motichand & Co.

1207-19.—Mulla & M, Haiderbhai Hoosenbhai v. Harnandrai Bojnath, Matu J & M.

1324-19.—Kanga & S, Shadayal Bhagtavarmal a firm v. Jagatram Khandimal.

1320-19. Amarchand & Co., Haridas Ramji v. Ambalal Bhailal.

1332-19. Bhai K & G, Nagaendas Taloobhai Kaj a firm v. Hathabhai Bulekedas a firm.

1337-19.—Captain & V, Shivkaram Ranchordas a firm v. Motilal Chunilal.

1338-19.—Mulla & M, Jehangir Rutton Kitgira v. Multam Bycharan Motimal.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSES

220-19.—Kanga & S, B Nanabhai v. Kamashima & Co.

378-19.—Mirza M & M, Mahomed Siddick Abdul Rehman bin Fakir Bapu Saheb v. Ayeshabibi & ors.

447-19. Amin & D, F Daali Goodamali v. Nizamuddin Galamalli.

471-19. Little & Co., The Jam Mafg. Co. Ld, v. Messrs Madhavdas Haridas a firm.

551-19.—Vachha & Co., Sooleman Moosa v. Essa Alli Gauchi.

572-19.—Mulla & M, Goulji Cawasji Pallia v. Messrs D Royhariya & Co. a firm.

577-19.—Edg G W & Co., The Planet Mills Ld. & anr v. Messrs Jamnadas Jayatilal a firm.

631-19.—Hiralal Th & Co., Shrimal Jagatguru Raj Rajishawaram Shankara Chario v. The Hindustan Ld. & anr.

636-19. M B Chothia, Thacker Mathuradas Harjiwan a firm v. Shah Dayabhai Hiralal a firm

668-19. Tyabji D & Co., Narrandas Soonderlal v. Balkirssondas Shivlal & ors.

708-19.—Daph F & D, Gurdutsing Bhagwansing v. Thakkar Goculdas Devji & Co. a firm.

714-19.—Khambatta & Co., Nagandas Amtharam v. Nazir Abdulla Meheralli Dharamsey.

758-19.—Dubash & Co., Messrs Kedarnath Bhagwandas a firm v. Messrs Govindlal Vallabhram a firm.

786-19.—Little & Co., Messrs Clerke & Smith v. Messrs Ismail Mahomed & Sons.

836-19. Dharamsey & Co., Thakar Narrandas Goculdas & Co. a firm v. Gangabisson Balmukund a firm.

845-19. In person (a pauper), Alphanso Pinto v. Messrs Garlick & Co.

8810-19.—Mulla & M, Tilladhar Mulji & anr v. Pranshankar Narbdishankar.

959-19.—Madh K & Ch, Gopaldas Coorji v. Dewwas Mohanji a firm.

1113-19.—M B Chothia, Messrs Meman Tar Mahomed & Ibrahim a firm v. Manchershaw Cursetji Khansahib.

1148-19.—Mehta D & L, Gopalji Callianji & Co. a firm v. Madhandas Tilladhar a firm.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

788-19—Payne and Co, Nagindas Laloobhai a firm v Manilal Gordhandas a firm, Mulla and M.

858-19—Malvi M R and Co; Messrs Mahipatram Tribhowandas a firm v Messrs Nihalchand Madhowlal a firm.

907-19—G B Pandia, Messrs Ramkissondas Babulal a firm v Messrs J C N C and Co a firm, Subhis and G.

916-19—Mehta D and L, Walji Bhailji v Messrs Lakhmidas Girdhardas a firm, N C Dalal.

1043-19—Soonderdas and Co, Messrs Amichand Motichand a firm v C M Venkatta Chettapatty Iyer and ors.

1075-19—Amin and D, Himatlal Dayabhai a firm v Gordhandas Ishwardas a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.

1079-19—Soonderdas and Co, Messrs Amichand Motichand a firm v Messrs Chunilal Maganlal a firm.

1084-19—Soonderdas and Co, The Hongkong Spg and Mfg Co Ltd v Messrs Goolabchand Amritlal and Co a firm.

1132-19—Dubash and Co, Harakchand Rupchand a firm v Jiva Vishram a firm.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSE.

159-19.—Kanga & S, Natvarlal Keshavlal Jhaveri Adamji Peerbhai & Sons, Edg G W & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1022-15.—Vachha & Co., Dwarkaprasad Motiram v. Mahomed Umer Haji Alladin, F P Pavri, Part heard, 16-1-19.

691-18. Dastur & Co., Messrs S Bunani & Co. a firm v. J A Grant & Co. a firm, Daph F & D, Part heard, 6-3-19.

561-18.—Edg G W & Co., Abdul Hamid Habibbhoy v. Husseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy & ors, Payne & Co., Part heard, 22-2-19, For Postponement.

525-18.—Motichand & D, Messrs Jugjivan Anandji a firm v. Messrs Bachubhai Tribhowandas a firm, Hiralal Th & Co.

1032-17.—Motichand & D, Messrs Surajmal Kesarimal a firm v. Messrs Kaniram Kissonlal a firm, Edg G W & Co., Part heard, 21-2-19.

78-16.—Mulla & M, Jaffer Mahomed Mistry v. Kanji Jetha & ors, M B Chothia, Part heard, 6-1-19.

1933-18.—Purnanand & Co., Ghellabhai Mahamkhram v. Messrs Manilal Balabhai & Co. a firm, Kanga & S.

82-18. Dastur & Co., Damji Dhorsey & ors v. Ratanchand Dayachand alias Khimchand & ors, Daph F & D, Moti & D.

115-18.—Mer K & Co., Banubai Framaji Commissarit & anr v. Manilal Jugaldas, Little & Co.

650-18.—Craig B & Co., Steel Brass & Co., Ltd. v. J A Grant & Co. a firm, Daph F & D.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 8.

S. S. Sikh, Crebbin, Rangoon, May 27.
S. S. Banca, Phillips, Rangoon, May 28.
S. S. Khosrou, Chalmont, Jeddah, May 27.
S. S. Hellas, Beck, Bangkok, May 1.
S. S. Ula, Diamond, Bassein, May 27.
S. S. Birma, Veerkirk, Rangoon, May 26.

June 9.

S. S. Gracchus, Sharp, London, May 8.
S. S. Clan Stuart, Williamson, Marseilles, May 20

DEPARTURES.

June 9.

S. S. Volumnia, Hamilton, Batavia (for order).
S. S. Gallia, Sauter, Calcutta.
S. S. Dwarka, Davidson, Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Kasado Maru for Kobe, etc.
Steamer Palitana for Persian Gulf.

S. S. Sikh:—The T. M. Co.'s steamer Sikh, 3,288 ton, Captain H. G. Crebbin, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice, which port she had left on the 27th ultimo.

S. S. Banca:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Banca, 3,794 tons, Captain G. Phillips, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice, which port she had left on the 28th ultimo.

S. S. Khosrou:—The T. M. Co.'s steamer Khosrou, 2,422 tons, Captain F. D. Chalmont, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Jeddah via Aden, with a general cargo and 18 cabin and 89 deck passengers, which port she had left on the 27th ultimo.

S. S. Hellas:—The F. F. Campbell and Co.'s steamer Hellas, 849 tons, Captain C. Beck, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber, which port she had left on the 1st ultimo.

S. S. Ula:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ula, 3,426 tons, Captain E. D. G. Diamond, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Bassein, with a cargo of rice, which port she had left on the 27th ultimo.

S. S. Birma:—The T. M. Co.'s steamer Birma, 3,006 tons, Captain W. G. V. Veerkirk, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice and beans.

S. S. Gracchus:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s English mail steamer Gracchus, 2,410 tons, Captain H. A. Sharp, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Gibralter, Marseilles, Malta, Port Said and Aden, with the outward mails, a general cargo, 57 cabin and 11 deck passengers, which port she had left on the 8th ultimo.

S. S. Clan Stuart:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart, 3,639 tons, Captain A. Williamson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles, with a general cargo, 3 cabin and 7 deck passengers, which port she had left on the 20th ultimo.

S. S. Gallia:—The steamer Ballia, 555 tons, Captain E. S. Salter, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Karachi mail steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J. A. Davidson, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 9th June, 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCKS.

C Mulah .. C & R	London	11-6-19	..	M M & Co
Wanetta ..	N F	N F	..	W & A Gra am & Co
Offside Iran ..	N F	N F	..	H S Shustary & Co
G Martinique	Bangkok	N F	..	G Arbuthnot & Co
H Linga .. L M	N F	N F	..	M M & Co
Nur ul ..	Bassein	N F	..	T M & Co
Hunts Castle	N F	N F	..	W & A G & Co
N Barbarigo ..	N F	N F	..	M Ital an & Co
O H jaz ..	N F	N F	..	M & Co
Q Pundoo..	Zanzibar	10-6-19	..	M M & Co
Q Supiamanupuravy..	N F	N F	..	E H Harson

HARBOUR WALL.

Oporto ..	N F	N F	..	K N & Co
Saraswati ..	N F	N F	..	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Boats of Rosirie..	—	..	..	W & A Graham & Co
2 Elysia..	Liverpool	18-6-19	..	W & A Graham & Co
3 Kasado Maru ..	Kobe	26-6-19	..	O S Kaisha
4 Kowelt ..	Aden	10-6-19	..	T M & Co
5 Klosm ..	N F	N F	..	T M & Co
6 Dalemoor	Marseilles	9-6-19	..	Rallı Bros.
7 Zayant ..	P Gulf	N F	..	H S & Co
8 Itoli ..	N F	N F	..	M M & Co
9 Burma.	Java	N F	..	T M & Co
10 Ooi-haria	N F	N F	..	M M & Co
12 Tasoba.	Durban	18-6-19	..	M M & Co
14 Vergmere	N F	N F	..	Badamla Khant Vani
16 Kasara ..	N F	N F	..	M & Co
16 War Mansion	N F	N F	..	D E I M

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Sicilia..	Egypt vi. Karachi	18-6-19	..	M M & Co
3 Elephanta Fusra ,		12-6-19	..	M M & Co
4 Hongmoh Suez		8-6-19	..	D R I M
5 Berpet.	Busra	11 6 19	..	M M & Co
6 War Tulip	N F	N F	..	M M & Co
7 Kalsomo	Karachi	14-6-19	..	K N & Co
8 Chanda.	London	14-6-19	..	M M & Co
10 N rth Brook ..	Busra	10-6 19	..	R I M
11 Sikh ..	Rangoon	15-6 19	..	T M & Co
12 Canara.	Rangoon	13-6-19	..	M M & Co
13 Chakdara Offside	Busra	10-6-19	..	M M & Co
14 Shah Jahan..	Rangoon	12-6-19	..	T Morrison & Co
15 Dara ..	Calcutta	14 6-19	..	D R I M
17 Coconada	Busra	10-6-19	..	M M & Co
Jetty Muttra..	Busra	10-6-19	..	M M & Co
B P Station	Gracchus	N F	N F	.. M M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Hermella ..	N F	N F	..	B I M
Egra ..	Busreh	8-6-19	..	M M & Co

EXPORTS.

June 9.

S. S. Elysia for Liverpool:—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cotton waste, Khimji Visram and Co.; 600 bales cotton, G. Sukhanand; 264 bales cotton fly, 10 bales cotton, 10 bales gat hair, 960 cases wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 360 bales wool, Esmail Dossa and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co.; 100 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 28 bales cotton fly, Chimanlal Chandulal and Co.; 200 cwts. kurdee seed, 100 cwts. niger seed, A. Durst; 2,000 cwts. linseed oil cake, The Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co.; 375 tons linseed cakes, 375 tons groundnut cakes, 51 tons cotton seed cakes, Sanday and Co.; 5,004 cwts. myrabolam, Purshotam Mathuradas and Co.; 1,050 cwts. myrabolam, B. J. Ramdas and Co.; 83 cwts. myrabolam, Allen Bros. and Co.; 1,650 groundnut cake, 750 cwts. groundnut and niger cake, The Mahalaxmi Oil Mills; 1,500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S. S. Elysia for Glasgow:—20,000 cwts cotton seed, 8,500 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S. S. Chandla for London:—1 package hides and skins samples, Cox's Shipping Agency; 9 bales sheep skins, David Sassoon and Co.; 25 tons logs of rose wood, S. C. Dalal; 6 bales carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency; 205 cwts. pepper, Esmail Dossa and Co.; 133 cwts. coffee, 170 cwts. cardamoms, Hoosein Esmail and Co.; 30 cwts. cardamoms, M. A. Kayum and Co.; 300 cwts. cardamoms, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 10 bales sheep skins, Manji Laduk.

S. S. War Tulip for London:—1,999 cwts. linseed, Gurmukhrai Sukhanand.

S. S. Albeston for Dieppe:—6,000 cwts. rape seed, 30,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S. S. Kalomo for New York:—500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S. S. Dalemoor for Marseilles:—1,155 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Kasudo Maru for Osaka:—1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Kasada Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

IMPORTS

June 9.

S. S. Chanda from Karachi, Agents M. M and Co.:—747 bales cotton.

S. S. Taroba from Africa, Agents M. M. and Co.:—1,599 tons 9 cwts. coal, 1,500 cases milk, 70 cases wine, 10 cases cheese, 5 cases insulator, 2 casks corks, 484 bags Colombo roots, 10 bags grit, 51 cases ghee, 7 cases liquor, 10 cases bacon, 120 bags sea shell, 13 cases cigarette paper, 119 rolls galvonised wire, 431 bags dry fish, 6 packages G. stones, 5 cases sandalwood, 23 bags B. de mere, 126 cases blue, 44 bundles cloves stern, 75 bags dara, 125 bundles wax, 6 Nos. empty gas cylinder, 73 cases sharkfins, 60 bags coffee, 40 cases stale pencils, 78 bales 5 bundles hides, 25 bales khaki, 10 cases brandy, 6 cases rhino horns, 11 bundles goat skins, 149 cases alum powder, 5 cases painkiller, 8 bundles sheep skins, 3 cases H. teeth, 100 loads brass wire, 22 bundles wire, 166 boxes 18 bags 24 cases gum copal, 448 turks 143 pieces 1 case ivory, 976 cases satp, 1,468 bales cotton, 34 cases 37 bales 44 packages P. goods, 4,462 bundles 13 mat bags cloves.

WEATHER REPORT.

S. S. Sikh, Captain H. G. Crebbin, which arrived here from Rangoon, experienced strong N.-N.-W. wind and heavy head sea.

S. S. Khosrou, Captain F. D. Chalmont, arrived here from Jeddah and Aden, experienced Cyclone off Socotra since then monsoon.

S. S. Gracchus, Captain H. A. Sharp, arrived here from London, Gibralter, Marseilles, Malta, Port Said and Aden, experienced normal.

S. S. Clan Stuart, Captain A. Williamson, arrived here from Marseilles, experienced violent N.-W. squalls with rain W.-E. end of Socotra high confused sea east of Socotra, S.-W. wind high sea moderating one day E. of Socotra.

ARRIVALS BY THE MAIL.

The following is a list of passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by P. and O. s.s. Gracchus from London, Marseilles and Port Said:—

Capt. and Mrs. G. H. Wilbiaham, Mr. and Mrs. E. Y. C. Farr, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Ingleby, Miss A. A. Forbes, Miss E. H. Rankin, Miss W. M. Heather, Mrs. Streeter, Mr. G. M. Rennie, Mr. H. O. Smich, Mr. J. F. E. Willis, Major A. Campbell, Mr. A. W. Cook, Mr. C. A. Fitch, Capt. G. W. Furguson, Lieut. S. G. Burrow, Hon. Justice A. B. Marten, Mr. C. F. Heathcote, Mr. J. Reid Kay, Colonel A. Rolland, Mr. A. W. Fod, Colonel A. B. Dew, Miss S. Cockburn, Lieut. K. Burnett, Mr. S. Gearing, Capt. W. J. Brown, Mr. R. B. Macintyre, Mr. R. V. Darge, Miss E. F. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. E. Gleahill, Mrs. E. Burbiage, Mrs. A. Stigings, Subcondr. F. Perry, Mr. A. Johnson, Mr. F. S. Dracon, Mr. W. R. Crocker, Mr. J. Antrobus, Mr. P. H. Pratt, Mr. W. Evans, Mr. T. M. Storrar, Mr. H. Baker, Mr. A. C. Hargrave, Mr. D. C. Easton, Mr. A. Taylor, Mr. G. R. Evans, Mr. B. Stinton Johnson, Mr. F. C. Zink, Mr. A. Batchelor, Mr. H. Edgar, Capt. D. F. Winsland, Mr. G. Davis, Mr. J. Bulleck, Mr. C. S. McInnes, and Mr. W. Hogbin.

S. S. Tenshin Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Tenshin Maru, Eastward bound arrived at Hongkong, on 7th instant.

S. S. Kosoku Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kosoku Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji (Westward bound) on 7th instant.

S. S. Kifunezan Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kifunezan Maru, No. 2 left Singapore for Bombay on 7th instant, and is due here on 22nd instant.

S. S. Clan Ross: The s.s. Clan Ross arrived in London on the evening of the 1st (Sunday).

S. S. Clan Sheart: The s.s. Clan Sheart (Clan Stuart) sailed Suez on the evening of the 28th May (Wednesday).

S. S. Khiva:—The P. & O. Company's s.s. Khiva, with the homeward mails of the 31st ultimo, arrived at Aden at 12-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 7th instant.

"THE CONQUERORS OF INDIA"

One E. P. Henderson, describing himself as an ex-Punjab Civilian, writes to the "Morning Post" a venomous screed, intimating that he is one of "the conquerors of India"—in the true "Morning Post" style—and that "the natives" (*sic*) are not his "fellow-citizens," but his "subjects." He describes, as one would naturally expect from a writer of his psychology, the Poona Brahmins and the Bengali Babus, of whom he must have only the very slightest personal knowledge and experience, as "the worst classes of the Indian population." Such statements as these aroused the indignant protest of Dr. Pollen, who reminds his adversary that, like himself, Mr. Henderson was well paid by the Indian tax-payer for his services, and roundly declares that the detested Poona Brahmins and Bengali Babus "are, perhaps, the most intelligently loyal of the many classes of His Majesty's Indian subjects." Indians will much appreciate this sturdy testimony, though, having regard to recent events in India, they will not altogether share Dr. Pollen's genial optimism regarding the attitude Civilians towards the reforms.—"India."

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THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

AMERICA'S ATTITUDE.

SENATOR BORAH'S SPEECH.

Many interesting sidelights are thrown upon the American Republican attitude to the League of Nations by the following extracts from a speech in the Senate by Senator Borah, which is reproduced in the "National Review." Speaking on February 21st the Senator said in part:—

Are there people in this day who believe that Europe now and in the future shall be free of selfishness, of rivalship, of humour, of ambition, of caprice? If not, are we not undertaking the task against which the Father of this Country warned, when he bade farewell to public service? "Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground?" And yet in this proposed League of Nations, in the very beginning, we are advised of an Executive Council which shall dominate and control its action, three members of which are Europeans, one member Asiatic, and one American.

If a controversy ever arises in which there is a conflict between the European system and the American system, or if a conflict ever arises in which their interests, their humour, their caprice and their selfishness shall attempt to dominate the situation, shall we not have indeed quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why should we interweave our destiny with the European destiny? Are we not interweaving our future and our destiny with European Powers when we join a League of Nations the constitution of which gives a majority vote in every single instance in which the League can ever be called into action to European Powers? Does the ex-President mean to say to an intelligent and thinking people that this League which thus grants this power to European governments is not interweaving our destiny with European destiny? Does he assume to say that that is not a departure from the plain terms of Washington's Farewell Address?

Mr. President, Washington succeeded in establishing the policy that we should not interfere in European affairs. It would have served no good purpose and would not have been beneficial to the American people in the least had we simply remained aloof from European affairs, but had permitted Europe to transfer her system to the American Continent. Therefore, the Monroe Doctrine. It was designed to support the policy of Washington. He had warned against the danger of entering Europe—the Monroe Doctrine declared that Europe should not enter America. Permit me to say that one of these cannot stand, in my judgment, without the support of the other. It is an inevitable result of Washington's teaching that the Monroe Doctrine should exist.

So, sir, in order that we might become a nation free from European broils and cease for ever to have to do with European affairs the Washington policy and the Monroe Doctrine were announced, and have never since been maintained. The great question now is, are they policies which we should still maintain; are they in all essential particulars still indispensible to our well-being as a people and to our strength and permanency as a nation? The present war has drawn us to Europe, but only temporarily. The question is, shall we enter European affairs permanently, and shall we invite Europe, with her systems of government, some more pernicious than in the days of Washington, to America. We had temporary alliance with France when Washington became President, but he fought against the making of these alliances permanent. That is the question here.

The ex-President said the Monroe Doctrine is covered and extended to the world. That was the condition before Monroe announced it. The world was one. Monroe determined to separate it and divide it, and that was the very object of it. It was a distinct announcement that the European system could not be transferred to America. The rest was simply detail. It was the division of two systems; it was the political partition of two continents. Monroe or Jefferson never would have contemplated for a moment sharing the enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine with any nation of Europe. We would not even join with England in announcing it.

We could not even share the responsibility and the execution of the Monroe Doctrine with our Commonwealths here upon the Western Continent. It is personal; it is individual; it is the law of self-defence. It belongs to us, and we alone must determine when it shall be enforced or when it shall not apply. It is the same rule and principle which Australia invokes, and correctly invokes, with reference to the German islands near Australia. It is the same principle which Japan sought to have established in the Orient. It is the principle of self-defence and not of common defence, or defence by common authority invoked and sustained by the joint act of many nations. Yet we are solemnly advised that although we should share it with all the Governments of Europe and Asia and all the tribes of the different races which may, in the future, be organized into some form of government, it is still the doctrine of self-defence which Jefferson and Monroe announced and which Mr. Root so clearly explained.

The mere reading of the constitution of the League will convince any reasonable mind, any unprejudiced mind, that if put into effect the policy of Washington and the policy of Monroe must depart. The propositions are irreconcilable and cannot exist together. In the first place, the League provides for an organization composed principally of five great nations, three of them European, one Asiatic, and one American. The League nowhere distinguishes or discriminates between European and American affairs. It functions in one continent the same as another. It compounds all three continents into a single unit, so far as the operations of the League are concerned. The League interferes in European affairs and in American affairs upon the same grounds and for the same reasons. If the territorial integrity of any member of the League is threatened or involved, whether that territory be in America or Europe, the League deals with the subject. If it becomes necessary for the League to act through economic pressure, or finally through military power, although the procedure may be voted by European Powers alone, it may exert that pressure in America the same as in Europe. The very object and purpose of the League is to eliminate all differences between Europe and America and place all in a common liability to be governed and controlled by a common authority. . . . So, Mr. President, the first obligation which we assume is to protect the territorial integrity of the British Empire. That takes us into every part of the civilised world. That is the most radical departure from the Washington policy. I will come to the Monroe policy in a minute. Now, how are we to determine that? In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the Executive Council shall advise upon the means by which the obligation shall be fulfilled. Does that mean what it says, and is it to be executed in accordance with its plain terms? If the territorial integrity of any part of the British Empire shall be threatened, not the Congress of the United States, not the people of the United States, not the Government of the United States determines what shall be done, but the Executive Council of which the American people have one member. We, if we mean what we say in this constitution, are pledging ourselves, our honour, our sacred lives, to the preservation of the territorial possessions the world over and not leaving it to the judgment an sense of the American people, but to the diplomats of Europe.

That is the duty devolving upon us by virtue of the League, to enter European affairs. What would be the duty and the obligation of England, of France, of Italy, and of Japan to the other member should a disturbance arise upon the Western Continent? Suppose some threat of danger to the Republic should come from Mexico or from Mexico and its allies. We are not even consulted as to whether we shall call in help, but the duty devolves upon the Council, in its initiative capacity, to at once assume jurisdiction of it and to proceed to the American Continent to determine what its duties shall be with reference to American affairs. This League operates upon the Western Continent with the same jurisdiction and power and the same utter disregard of which continent it is upon as it does in the European Continent. Does anybody deny that proposition?

What do other countries think about it, Mr. President? I should like to call in outside witnesses, notwithstanding the very profound respect that I have for the ex-President. The England Press, we are informed in so far as it has commented upon the subject at all, has regarded it as an abrogation of the Monroe Doctrine. Mr. Lloyd George said in the very beginning of these conferences that Great Britain could concede much to the United States if as the result, they were to draw the United States out of her isolation and away from her traditional foreign policies Japan has practically announced semi-officially that it is the abolishment of the Monroe Doctrine. The Brazilian Minister at The Hague has announced that it is the end of the Monroe Doctrine. Why leave it in doubt? Do you Senator, or those who are in favour of the League of Nations, want to destroy the Monroe Doctrine? If you do not, why leave it in doubt? Why leave it to the construction of European diplomats sitting behind closed doors? By the insertion of three lines in this constitution you can place it beyond peradventure, beyond contention or cavil. The question which I submit now is, if you are unwilling to do this, is it not proof conclusive that you intend to destroy the policy and wipe out this long-standing doctrine?

Mr. President, this constitution of the League of Nations is the greatest triumph for English diplomacy in three centuries of English diplomatic life. This constitution, in the first place, is lifted almost bodily, as you will see if you compare the two, from the constitution proposed in January by General Smuts. There is not an organic, a vital principle incorporated in this constitution that is not found in General Smuts's constitution. When they finally settle down to business England will have one vote, Canada one vote, New Zealand one vote, Australia one vote, and South Africa one vote, whilst the American nation, brought into being by our fathers at so much cost of blood and treasure, and preserved through the century by the vigilance and sacrifice of our forbears, this nation, with all her wealth and resources, will have one vote. In both the Executive Council and the delegated body, the same proportions obtain, and those two bodies direct, dominate and mark out the policy of this entire programme, whatever it is to be, under the League. A matter of "profound significance"!

I ask you who are in favour of this League, are you willing to give to any nation five votes against our one? Do you presume that the questions of interest, of ambition, of selfishness, of caproce, of humour, will not arise in the future? Have they not already, in a proper way but none the less in an unmistakable way, made their appearance since the Armistice was signed? Are we not already advised that we must use the same intelligence, the same foresight, the same prevision, and the same patriotism that our fathers used against the inherent, the inevitable selfishness of all nations? Yet we are seriously proposing that we shall join a League whose constitutional powers shall determine—what? Shall determine policies, politic and economic, upon the two continents, and shall give to our greatest commercial rival five votes to our one.

Mr. President, I have called attention to some of the obligations which we assume. Let me repeat a single statement. You have now observed the number of votes in the Executive Council, but that is not all. There are Italy and Japan associated with England, and more merely like her in their systems and in their policies than they are like the United States. There are alreadp treaties between those nations and England which Mr. Balfour frankly says are not to be abrogated; in other words, we are in the very beginning put up, not only against this extraordinary vote by one nation, but we have the disadvantage of contending against a system, which system covers other nations as well as that of Great Britain. We all want the friendship and the respect of and future amicable relations between Great Britain and this country. That also was Washington's wish; that was Jefferson's wish; that was also Lincoln's wish; but never for a moment did they surrender any power or any authority or compromise their capacity in any way to take care of the situation in case there should not be an agreement between the two Powers. What has England given up in this League of Nations? What has she surrendered? Will some one advise me? Did she surrender the freedom of the seas? That was pushed aside at the first meetings of the Conference as not subject to its jurisdiction. Has she surrendered her claim for the largest navy? What has she surrendered? On the other hand, we have surrendered the traditional foreign policy of this country, which has been established for a hundred years; and we have gone behind these powers and placed at their disposal our finances, our man-power, and our full capacity to guarantee the integrity of their possessions all over globe. Is it an even balance, is it an equitable, is it an honest arrangement between these Great Powers and the United States?

THE HONOURS' MARKET.

The principles on which honours are bestowed are shrouded in mystery, but the general impression is that the easiest way to secure them is to flatter the powers that be and to give as little evidence of self-respect as possible. Public service combined with an independence of spirit, is rarely recognised. We can mention the names of numerous workers in the political, social, educational and economic spheres who have rendered notable public service, but who have failed to receive any recognition from Government. Of course it does not concern them in the least whether they receive State recognition or not. But titles gain in value and dignity when they are bestowed on those who retaining their individuality and freedom of thought render notable public service without any selfish aim. The titles become more or less an object of contempt when they are bestowed upon men noted for their subservient spirit, who are found ready to applaud and defend the Government whether it is right or wrong. In a subject country like India, where nothing is so distasteful to authority generally as an independent and manly character, official favour in the shape of titles and decorations usually go to the sycophant, with the result that when, through the recommendations of some usually liberal minded officer, thoroughly upright and independent man gets a distinction he begins to be suspected and looked down upon by the public. It is the duty of Government to see to it that when it honours a man, he should not fall in the public estimation. In this connection it is refreshing to find the "Englishman" protesting against the practice of honouring those who make themselves tools of Government policy in the following words:

"It has too often been the custom in the past to heap honours upon sycophants and hangers-on of the Government and to ignore men who have had sufficient courage and independence of mind to criticize Government freely and frankly, but not disloyally. Government, notoriously, dislikes criticism, especially when it is severe and just, and nothing has been more damaging to the reputation of honours' lists than the deliberate way in which men, who have rendered very great public service and have risen to prominence in the commercial world, have been passed over year after year simply because they are 'agin' the Government on some questions, and have the courage to speak out boldly and strongly, while titles and decorations have been showered upon the feeble figures who have been content to say "ditto" to whatever Government decrees and to burn incense at the shrine of an infallible bureaucracy. Government has itself to blame, therefore, if the value placed upon titles and decorations has become, rather small in the public estimation."

In England, as the result of public pressure, the Government has been prevailed upon to promise that it would give reasons for honouring individuals by titles. May not the Government in India also disclose the reasons which prompt it to grant titles to various individuals?—"The Leader."

INDIAN REFORMS.

FISCAL AUTONOMY.

The "Hindu" writes:—

Mr. Montagu's Declaration in the House of Commons that the Government were determined to keep peace and order in India and at the same time carry out constitutional reforms in fulfilment of the pledges contained in the August Announcement, elicited warm approval in the House of Commons. Even Colonel Yate who is the mouthpiece in the House of the Indo-British Association, was anxious that it should be known in India that there has been a distinct expression in the House that reforms, far from being whittled down, should be enlarged in every way and that every possible opportunity should be given for Indian aspirations. This surprising change of front is distinctly promising and though one may wonder what has happened to Colonel Yate to make him a convert and perhaps a penitent and repudiate in effect the Sydenham creed, the hope may be held in India that the attitude of Parliament towards the question of reforms will, on the whole, be favourable. It must be understood, however, that what Mr. Montagu said on this point is but a reiteration of the policy of repression and reform which the House was wont to hear frequently adumbrated over a decade ago by Lord Morley. The reforms then introduced have had no more severe critic than Mr. Montagu but it is too much to hope that the Reform Bill which Parliament may pass this year, will really satisfy Indian aspirations. So far, however, as the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme is concerned, Mr. Montagu's statement was not unsatisfactory. It now transpires that the Cabinet has accepted the principle of dyarchy, a not altogether unexpected result in view of the pre-occupations of that body, the truculent attitude of Germany and the complex domestic problems, affording it little leisure to give to Indian affairs. The defence by the Government of India of dyarchy which Mr. Montagu characterised as striking should have inclined the Cabinet to endorse Mr. Montagu's policy. Local Governments in India were generally against this dualism in Government; but though many of them were also against any substantial reforms, it was quite possible for the authorities to have devised a scheme which was free from the defects inherent in dyarchy, but which transferred real power from the bureaucracy to the representatives of the people, keeping in mind the spirit of the August declaration. An incidental defect in dualism is the difficulty in rendering it workable, besides the facilities it affords to the bureaucracy to transfer as little of power as possible. The Montagu-Chelmsford scheme offered one particular solution, but the Government of India, in their anxiety to remove causes of friction, made dualism more or less complete, and in this endeavour reduced the legislatures to position of impotence and complete subordination which they at present occupy. In the absence of the text of the Indian Reform Bill which has not yet been published, it is difficult to say how far the retrograde suggestions of the Government of India have been adopted or rejected. But it is not unreasonable to prophesy that the more objectionable amendments have been ignored. Mr. Montagu stated that the Bill carried out substantially the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme; he also told the House that some amendments suggested by the Government of India were embodied in the Bill, while he would invite the Select Committee to reject the others. In the memorandum accompanying the Bill, which Reuter has cabled to India but which appears to be incomplete, Mr. Montagu says that the proposals of the Government of India regarding the composition of the Provincial Executive Council's have been rejected. The statutory reservation of one seat to an Indian which would amount to a prescribing of racial qualification has been considered to be undesirable and the proposal that in the three older provinces, the Council should consist of two Europeans and one Indian has also been set aside and the principle of an equal number of Europeans and Indians maintained. Mr. Montagu also says that, besides giving responsibility to the minister the scheme, by bringing the Ministrs into touch, both at the joint meetings and in the discharge of their own duties, with the work of the reserved departments, gradually familiarises them with the needs of those departments and considerations affecting their administration, and thus prepares the way for responsiblity by degrees, as additional subjects, are transferred until the ultimate goal of complete responsibility is attained. If this means, we are of course only conjecturing, that the ridiculous and impossible modifications made by tht Government of India, reducing the Minister to a position of subordination to the Executive Council and the Governor, have been given the go-by, then Sir Sankaran Nair should be deemed to have triumphed. The memorandum in the form in which it has been received in India does not say what the powers of the Legislative Council are, but we need hardly say that the crucial test of the value of the bill will be provided by the degree of real confidence reposed in the representative Legislative Councils of the country. Mr. Montagu has appealed to the Committee not to whittle down the bill, but improve it, and it is to be hoped that this request will be borne in mind by the Committee and by Parliament. As regards fiscal autonomy, Mr. Montagu said that he was a Free Trader but he had always held that Free Trade should be achieved by a nation at its own risk, and not imposed on it from outside by another Government. Undoutedly the educated Indians were not Free Traders. If they were given fiscal liberty, he thought they soon would be, but he said: "Let them find their own Salvation. Let them find what suits their destinies best." The question is whether this is a pious wish on the part of the Secretary of State, or a definite promise that fiscal autonomy is one of the boons to be conferred on India as part of the reform scheme.

INDIAN UNREST.

CAUSES AND CURE.

Mr. St. Nihal Singh writes in the "Pall Mall Gazette":—

The situation in India is not so much the creation of world-forces let loose by the war as it is the handiwork of men in power who refuse to recognise that they are confronted with conditions that have no parallel, and who persist in employing measures that are obsolete and discredited. Handled with imagination and sympathy, the unrest resulting from the war might have proved to be the divine discontent that shakes nations out of lethargy and impels them towards progress. But instead of imagination and sympathy, the bludgeon of coercion has been brandished in the face of Indians who were solemnly promised a New Order.

Even if it were the most benevolent legislation, the manner in which the Rowlatt Act was passed would have driven any people to the point of exasperation and despair. Though Indians of even the most moderate views openly question the Rowlatt recommendations, yet the Government of India embodied them in two Bills, "The Criminal Law Amendment Bill," and "The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Bill." The first, after severe mutilation in the Select Committee, was ordered to be published in the official Gazettes for criticism. Altogether 187 amendments were moved against the second measure, but practically the only important concessions the Government made were to limit its scope to anarchical and revolutionary crime and its term of existence to three years.

THE ROWLATT ACT.

Every representative elected by Indians either voted against the measure or absented himself from the Council meeting; but that did not deter the Government from using the ample official majority that it possessed to pass the measure. The Viceroy and Governor-General brushed aside pleas to veto, or, at any rate, to postpone, the Act, ever though such pleas were made by Indian leaders who, during recent months, had been subjected to all manner of abuse because they were believed to be playing the "Government game."

Is it difficult to imagine the feelings of the eminent Indians who have been thus humbled? During the crisis through which the Empire has just passed they stood staunchly by the Government without demanding a price for their support, although they might well have asked for a little of that freedom to defend which Britain had so gratefully accepted Indian aid. Speeches in which they had given expression to their fervid Imperial patriotism were, at the time, broad-casted all over the world. Now, even before the echoes of British gratitude for the services they had rendered to the Empire's cause have died down, these men find that they have no influence with the Government.

What a singularly inopportune time the Government has, moroover, chosen to ride roughshod over the Indian people's representatives! The world is ringing with slogans of self-determination and national rights. A Government that is not of the people, nor is responsible to them, can least afford to flout Indian public opinion at such a time.

The measure that the Government of India has been backing up by means of bombs dropped from aeroplanes, machine-guns, flying columns, summary Courts-martial, and other similar devices, is one that would alarm any people who cared a jot for personal or communal freedom. Its provisions are loosely worded. It gives the executive powers of arrest, search and seizure of property, of subjecting persons to police supervision, and of virtually interning persons, that inspire terror and rouse resentment.

GOVERNMENT BY CONSENT.

The judicial safeguards are flimsy. The person who has incurred the ill-pleasure of the Executive cannot employ a counsel to defend him. He will be tried in camera. Only the substance, and not the whole of the evidence, will be committed to writing. Two of the men who will sit in judgment over him will be officials, only one of whom will be required to have judicial experience, and that not of the highest type. The judgment passed by such an authority will be final, no court of law being permitted to review or revise its decisions.

Apologists for this coercive measure declare that it is merely permissive, and that even when put into force in a specified area, it will apply only to conspirators and revolutionaries. But they forget that Indian experience with permissive legislation has been far from pleasant. They further forget that Indians have no faith in the police, who are ill-paid and uneducated, and not infrequently illiterate.

Considerations of equity and expediency alike demand that a clear indication be immediately given to Indians that they will be ruled by their consent. The policy of *laissez faire* in regard to Indian constitutional reform must cease. Let India have, without delay, a generous measure of liberty to strengthen her faith in the integrity of British intentions. The remedy is simple and lies at hand. Why procrastinate?

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Dose:—For adults, a ninth part three times a day; for youths between 9 and 14 years, a teaspoonful; for children between 4 and 9 years of age, half a teaspoonful. The dose to be diluted in twice the quantity of water.

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THE CENTURY WATCH AGENCY
25, Madan Mittra Lane (B) CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

English Mail steamer Novara due at 7 a.m.

Adjourned Special General Meeting of members of Bombay Presidency Association to consider action of Bombay Government in deporting Mr. Horniman and placing "Bombay Chronicle" under censorship.

WEDNESDAY, June 11.

The Mail steamer Dilwara, with the China and Australian mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m.

THURSDAY, June 12.

Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Henjam, Linga, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bushire, Bahrein and Gwadur will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 4-0 p.m

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep. H.	M.
Punjab Mail	16	30	13	0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11	0	20	30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	7	15	13	30
Madras Mail	8	40	21	10
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Poona Express	19	40	7	55
Delhi Express	8	30	7	0

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

The timings of Mail and Express trains on the B. B. and C. I Railway on and after 1st April, 1919, are as follows:—

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep. H.	M.
Northern Express	12	0	17	0
Gujarat Mail	8	25	20	45
Kathiawar Express	7	50	21	0
Fast Passenger	21	10	7	20

As a temporary measure the Northern Express is due to arrive Colaba at about 23 hours instead of noon.

INDRAPRASTHA HINDU GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

Two lady students of this school at Delhi, Miss K. Haksar and Miss R. Koul, have come out successful this year in the Matriculation Examination of the Punjab University.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Mazagaon Police Court on Monday, before Mr. Athavle Sub-Inspector Rane charged one Baboo Bhaoo, a minor, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of the price of a box of soda-water, the property of the Jubilee Soda-water Company.

It appeared that on the 19th day of May last, the accused was entrusted with a hundred boxes of soda-water, by the manager of the Jubilee Soda-water Company, to be distributed to the Company's customers. In the evening on the same day, the accused submitted to the Company the price of only 99 boxes and while questioned as to the price of the remaining box he said that he had given a box more to some customer through mistake and that he would produce the amount the next day. But since that day he was never seen till Sunday last when he was arrested by the Police.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He was, however, convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 a default one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF ROOF-MATS.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Khairaz, Deputy Inspector Ferguson charged one Gulam Hussein Kadir with the theft of nine mats from off the roof of the Municipal stables situate at Paltan Road, Bombay.

It appeared that on the night of 6th instant while the accused was removing the mats from off the roof of a Municipal stable, he was detected by Baboo Ladoo, a Municipal employee, who reported it to the ramoshi and the ramoshi to the Inspector. The police went to the accused's hut near Carnac Bridge and recovered the mats.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that he bought the mats from the ramosi whom he paid the actual price and a drink of toddy in addition. He was, however, convicted on the evidence recorded and was sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The accused admitted one previous conviction.

JUVENILE THIEF FLOGGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Khairaz, Sub-Inspector Deshpande charged one Shaik Ibrahim Shaik Kasam, aged 15 years with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 25 belonging to his master, Haji Noor Mahomed.

The accused pleaded guilty, but said that he stole only Rs. 18 and that the sum of Rs. 16-11-0 which the police found on his person at the time he was arrested, was his master's. The accused was convicted and sentenced to receive eight stripes.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET

Bombay, June 9

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 33/1.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/7 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/8 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1/8 3/6.
D. D. on France, 240.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 266.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 128.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 124.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 215.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 321.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 142.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 2604.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan, 94.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 100-4
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 96.
3½ per cent. Paper, 70.
4½ per cent Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 82.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary. 91.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The market continued steady to firm with good business passing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Prudentials at Rs. 20/25 premium.
Jupiter at Rs. 12 premium.

The following are the rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2382/8, Swan 810, Simplex 565, Shapoorji 140, Madhowji 2357/8, Luxmi Cotton 1850, Kohinoor 1470, Currimbhoy 457/8, Kastoorchand 1150, Finlay 645, Fazulbhoy 875, David 645, Crescent 270, Colaba 1800, Century 472/8, Cotton 528, Bombay Dyeing 1600, Bundi 62/8, Central Mining 43, Katni def 1890, Katni ord 375, Tata Old def 1327/8, Tata New def 600, Tata ord 120, Shivrajpur 48, Alcocks 982/8, Bombay-Burma 1035, Brt. Burma Petrol 27, Bombay Tramway 872/8, Bombay Steam 437/8, Tata Hydro 1520, Tata Bank 42-8, Tata Oil 302/8.

BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK

HELP TO RURAL SOCIETIES

TO TIDE OVER FAMINE CONDITIONS.

The ninth Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank was held at the office of the Bank at 2 p.m. on Monday the 7th instant. In moving the adoption of the report, the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy who was voted to the Chair, said:—

I have much pleasure in placing before you the report and accounts of the Bank for the year 1918-19. The accounts, you will be glad to note, show a further increase in the working capital of the Bank. This growth in the volume of business we have been able to meet chiefly by reason of the financial backing received from the Presidency Bank and the Tata Industrial Bank. Our thanks are due to both these institutions for the spirit of co-operation exhibited by them. You will observe, however, from the balance sheet that we had no considerable drawings from either of these Banks at the end of the year, and that on the liabilities side the the only items which show any appreciable excess over last years figures are fixed and current deposits. Current deposits are received only from co-operative institutions, but with an increase in the number of co-operative societies in the city of Bombay, and a better appreciation on the part of urban societies in the mofussil of the advantage of having current deposits with banking institutions in the City, there has been a large growth in the number of current accounts opened and a rise in the amount of the current deposits held. The increase in the amount of fixed deposits is contributed almost wholly by receipts from co-operative institutions, both within the presidency and outside it, and at the end of the year over ten lakhs of rupees were held as deposits from co-operative societies and banks.

FAMINE CONDITIONS.

On the assets side you will notice that there has been a reduction of a lakh and a half in the amount of loans shown as due from co-operative societies. An explanation for this will be found in the body of the report but I presume you expect me to deal with the position more fully. Loans to be continued to be advanced as freely as usual to rural societies for meeting the needs of members for current agriculture until about the middle of the last rainy season when it was felt that the monsoon would turn out to be poor in extensive areas all over the Presidency. In the absence of rains, agricultural operations were suspended in various parts of the Presidency and societies could no longer be trusted to deal profitably with funds in tracts where scarcity or famine conditions were making themselves felt. Loans for current needs of agriculture were stopped in all areas officially declared to be affected by famine, or scarcity, except for the expenses of growing crops under canal or well irrigation. It was also thought undesirable in view of the difficulties of the shortage of railway waggons and the grain and fodder control arrangements to encourage co-operative societies to arrange for the wholesale purchase and distribution of grain and fodder on behalf of their members and hence it was not considered advisable to finance societies for these purposes. We also decided that no loans should be given in famine or scarcity areas for human maintenance or for purchase of fodder for cattle. Advances for these objects are permissible as *takavi*, and as it is the function of the State to meet all needs from agriculturalists in these respects, it was deemed desirable to permit members of societies to resort to this method of borrowing in preference to loans from the Bank made available to them through their societies. Government with the powers of recovery enjoyed by them can recover without difficulty advances made in bad years for maintenance of human beings and cattle, while it would be difficult for co-operative institutions to effect speedy recoveries with the result that ultimately large amounts might have to be written off as irrecoverable. The effects of these restrictions on borrowing are obvious. There was a considerable shrinkage in the demand for funds and this was actuated by the curtailment of the sugarcane area on the Nira Canal and the shortgage of water on the Godavari Canal. This shrinkage set in in the beginning of October and continued till the close of the year. As a consequence surplus balances began to accumulate and these had to be invested for short terms with approved joint stock and exchange Banks. This has naturally resulted in some reduction in the margin of profit available to the Bank. In areas outside the famine or scarcity of zones expansion has gone on undiminished, and advances on the usual scale were made to societies in Dharwar and Belgaum, chiefly through guaranteeing unions. It has also been mentioned that local banks are now being started in many districts and that these are able partially to meet the needs of societies within their respective areas of operations through deposits raised locally. But they are not able to obtain all the requisite Capital locally and arrangements have been made to finance six of them. We welcome the establishment of these banks as they provide a valuable connecting link between the provincial Bank at the presidency head quarters and the primary societies in villages. Another such link is afforded by guaranteeing unions, the working of which we view with much interest.

While restrictions were imposed on borrowings by agricultural societies, the Bank has been generous in meeting the special difficulties that societies in various parts of the presidency are meeting with owing to the occurrence of the famine. In all cases where failure of crops is testified to by some responsible officer of the Co-operative Department, extensions for one year have been granted in respect of the principal, the interest alone being recovered. Advances have been made to societies which are called upon to pay back local depositors, but cannot do so in the absence of recoveries from members. Loans have also been advanced to a few first class societies for land improvement. Under the circumstances we passed through during the year. Advances for liquidation of old debts were possible only on a small scale, but we shall now be in a position to meet demands for long terms loans, on a more liberal basis than in the last three years and it is hoped that it will be possible to undertake the important work of debt redemption in right earnest in the near future.

6 P. C. DIVIDEND DECLARED.

This is the first year in which the co-operative movement in this Presidency has had to withstand the impact of famine conditions. Next year alone can show how the societies have weathered this crisis. I am hopeful, however, that on the whole, the movement will emerge from this test successfully. What emboldens me to entertain this hope is the manner in which societies in many of the famine-affected areas are meeting their obligation. However it would be too early to arrive at any definite conclusion, and the Directors have hence considered it expedient to take a cautious view. They therefore propose to recommend you to declare a final dividend at 6 per cent. only. After granting a bonus of one month's salary to the Bank's staff and adding Rs. 9,000 to the Reserve for Doubtful Debts so as to increase it to Rs. 30,000, they suggest that the balance of the profits amounting to Rs. 13,851-10-4, should be carried forward to next year's account. If with favourable monsoon, the situation is clearer next year, it will be at your discretion to allocate the amount carried forward to the reserve funds, the societies' share of the divisible fund and other purposes. For the current year, a conservative policy of caution seems best suited to the needs of the occasion.

With these words, gentlemen, I have much pleasure in proposing the adoption of the accounts and the Directors' report.

The report was then adopted and the distribution of the profits was approved as proposed. After the election of the Directors and the appointment of the Auditors, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF NAIROBI.

SEEKS AFFILIATION TO CONGRESS.

The following letters have been sent to the Joint Secretaries of the Indian National Congress:—

Indian Association, Nairobi,
Victoria Street, January 23, 1918.

Dear Sirs,

I am asked by the President of my Association to enclose you herewith a booklet, containing the constitution of and rules and regulations governing this Association for your information.

2. I am further asked to state the following matters for your information and favourable consideration.

3. That with a view to protect the interests of the Indian Community, associations were and are being formed at important places in the country.

4. That Nairobi is the capital of British East Africa Protectorate and that this Association is in existence for the last 13 years and that its constitution has been approved by the Government of the Protectorate.

5. That the associations at Machakos, Nakuru and Kisumu are affiliated to this Association and that the affiliation of the Mombassa Association is under consideration.

6. That it is the opinion of this Association that to properly and effectively protect the interests of the Community in this country it is absolutely necessary that this Association should get itself affiliated to the Indian National Congress and through it to the British (or any other) Committee in London.

7. That this Association is ready and willing to pay any fees that may be pay able to the Congress for the purpose.

8. That this Association is willing to accept and hereby does accept (through its President and Secretary) in toto the constitution of the Indian National Congress as it stands to-day.

9. That an early reply is solicited.

I am, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
W. H. DESAI,
Hon. Secretary.

Victoria Street, January 23rd, 1918.

Dear Sirs,

The Indian Association, Nairobi, hereby does accept in toto the constitution of the Indian National Congress as it stands today and in witness whereof its President and Secretary have hereunto put their hands this 23rd day of January, 1918.

(Sd.) HUSSEINBHAI SULEMAN VIRJI,
President,
(Sd.) M. A. DESAI,
Hon. Secretary.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay on Sunday was 171 as against 78 on the corresponding day of last year. Plague registered 1 attack and 2 deaths, small-pox 6 attacks and 3 deaths, and cholera 2 attacks and 2 deaths.

A Gujrat correspondent writes:

A widow re-marriage has recently taken place in the Nagar community. The granddaughter of Mr. Bapubhai J. Majmudar, Chief Justice of the Jamnagar State and the ex-Munsiff of Amreli district, was married to the grandson of the late Sardar Rao Bahadur Bholanath Sarabhai, the pioneer social reformer of Ahmedabad. Mr. Majmudar had last year celebrated the re-marriage of his widowed daughter with the Hon. Mr. Dixit, Bar-at-Law of Nagpur.

THE INDIAN REFORMS.

"OUR IMPERIAL CREDIT IS AT STAKE."

"The public in India will assume, and rightly, that the reports of the Southborough Committees are the prelude to a Bill embodying the scheme of constitutional reform for which Mr. Montagu and the Viceroy have made themselves responsible," says the "Manchester Guardian." "The documents are important, but they are too technical and too much concerned with machinery for us to give them at the present stage a detailed examination. The main points, however, should be kept in mind by all who wish to get a clear notion of what the coming scheme will be designed to accomplish. It will be remembered that the proposals of the joint report issued last year included a large development of provincial autonomy, the creation of new electorates, with a notable expansion of direct election, and an elaborate distribution of functions between the provincial and the supreme Governments and Legislatures. The duty of the two Committees which have now reported was not to suggest amendments to the scheme, but to devise the framework, making suggestions as to electoral areas and bodies, the limits of community representation, the division of financial responsibility, and so on. All these questions contain matter for discussion, but for the present we may be content to note that, with regard to the franchise, the proposal is to increase the electorate in British India from 33,000 to slightly over five millions.

Neither Britain nor India to-day, however, is troubling about the machinery of a project that has not yet reached the House of Commons. What both countries are looking for is plain evidence that the Government is resolved to put into effect its pledge of August, 1917. During the past two years India has moved fast and far. There has been a great strengthening of political agitation for self-government, together with a movement towards solidarity amongst the communities once mutually hostile, which must be counted perhaps the most significant political phenomenon. The recent disturbances undoubtedly introduce a very serious complication, for they are being used by the powerful interests that are working to destroy the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms as an argument against any scheme of constitutional change. In that argument there is no validity. The reforms are overdue. Our Imperial credit is at stake. Now as in Lord Morley's day, the right and wise policy is to rally the reasonable and responsible elements in support of a measure which can be made the enduring basis of a Constitution giving India her rightful place in the British commonwealth."

"THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The Gujarati Punch":—The re-appearance of the "Bombay Chronicle" must have been a real welcome to its readers and the general public. The Government of Bombay had served a notice on the Board of Directors, towards the end of April, directing that the matter published in the paper should be pre-censored. The Board was of opinion that if the conditions were accepted, the object of the paper would be frustrated. They therefore elected to stop publication and take the decision of the shareholders on the matter. The Board opened negotiations with the Government praying that the pre-censorship may be removed, undertaking to give such guaranties as the Government may desire as to the general policy of the paper. The whole correspondence between Mr. Jinnah, the President of the Board and Mr. Crerar, Secretary to the Government is published. A perusal of this correspondence clearly shows that the Board was willing to give such reasonable guarantees as the Government might desire and requested the Government to state definitely what was required of it. Instead of putting their demand in a definite form Mr. Crerar, however, called upon the Board to submit a scheme for the acceptance of the Government. Now this is an impossible task for any person to perform. How was the Board to frame a scheme which was likely to find acceptance with the Government without having the slightest notion of what was wanted by them? Mr. Jinnah had definitely stated in one of his letters that the policy of the paper would be in accordance with Article (3) of the Company's Memorandum of Association. This Article lays down how the paper is to be conducted and if the Government desired that any portion thereof should be stated more definitely they could have said so. But instead of doing so the reply says that Government before reconsidering their order of pre-censorship require guarantees that the conduct of the Press will not in future be liable to objection in the public interest. Now this is a condition which is capable of being differently interpreted by individuals of which desire for the maintainance of peace the Government may have not the slightest doubt. How was it possible for the Board to give a definite answer is difficult for us to understand. The whole trend of the correspondence shows the unwillingness on the part of the Government to meet half-way, although the Board was quite anxious to come to some reasonable settlement. The consequence is that the Company has resolved to publish the paper without any editorial or other comments. We think the absence of such comments is a distinct loss not only to the public but also to the Government. We know full well that the views expressed by the "Bombay Chronicle" were not endorsed by all sections of Indian public opinion. But when the country is divided into two or perhaps more shades of thought there will always be the difference of opinion on all matters of public interest. We are, however, passing through the transitional stage and it is imminently necessary in these times that every person holding every shade of opinion should, so long as he does not disturb public peace and tranquility, have a free expression of thought. We hope the Government will still see its way to modify the attitude it has adopted.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

"Young India" writes:—In the House of Commons at question time Lieut.-Col. Amery stated that the Bill before the South African Assembly did not interfere with the existing trading rights of Indians. He understood that it concerned the evasion of the existing legislation in regard to the ownership of property. He had communicated with Lord Buxton, and so far as he was informed, there was nothing in the Bill which would justify his approaching the Union Government in the matter. He understood that the rights of land ownership, hitherto acquired by the Indian companies were not interfered with.

This cablegram is typical of the usual ignorance betrayed at the centre of Empire and in the majority of cases of injustice ignorance is the chief cause. Our countrymen in South Africa are fighting against heavy odds. The Union Government present a version of the case which supports the European attitude towards or rather hostility against the Indian claim. Indians naturally know nothing of the contents of such a presentation. They have consequently to work in the dark. The result often is that they get little support from the Imperial Government. We have not before us contents of the Bill in question, but the cablegram quoted above enables one to surmise the nature of the Bill. It evidently refers to the Transvaal, for it is in that province of the Union where the Indian question causes the greatest trouble and anxiety. In the Cape Colony and Natal the question of ownership of land does not arise at all. In Orangia Indians have practically no foothold as yet. Now in the Transvaal, in virtue of what is known as Law 3 of 1885, Asiatics cannot be owners of fixed property. We have given the exact wording of the law. This does not prevent ownership of household property; nor does it prevent Indians from being shareholders in a company formed to purchase and hold fixed, that is, freehold property. And several such companies have been formed openly and with the knowledge of the authorities, for these companies are registered. These are all *bona fide* transactions, Lieut.-Col. Amery understanding that the proposed law concerned the evasion of the existing legislation in regard to the ownership of property. If the transaction we have named can be called evasion of law, such evasion goes on daily in connection with almost every law. An honest and open advantage taken of rights not deliberately taken away has never yet been termed an evasion. Indeed, lawyers are never tired of telling us that laws restrictive of liberty of the subject are to be strictly interpreted and those affected by restrictive clauses are to receive every relief from restriction that a reasonable interpretation can give them. It if such relief that the Bill referred to by Lieut.-Col. Emery seeks to take away from our countrymen in the Transvaal.

Moreover, this very Law of 1885, has formed a matter of bitter complaint by Indians from its birth. It has formed a matter of arbitration between the then Transvaal Government and the Imperial Government and, lastly, it has also formed in the words of Lord Lansdown, a cause of the late Boer War. After the war that Law should have been repealed, as were many other laws of the late Republic that were repugnant to British traditions. But unfortunately reactionary counsels prevailed. Indian disabilities were left untouched, to be dealt with separately at a late stage, so far this Law of 1885 is concerned, never came. We hold however, that if any regard is to be paid to promises solemnly made to the rights of British Indians of South Africa who have repeatedly shown their active loyalty to the Empire, not only should the Bill in question not be passed, but the disabilities imposed by Law 3 of 1885 should be at once removed.

"At the Jubilee Dinner of the Colonial Institute, H. H. the Maharajah of Bikanir said that the comradeship of India with the Dominions in the war had created an atmosphere of mutual understanding and good-will which he fervently hoped would prevent new Indian grievances and difficulties in the Dominions and which would pave the way to an early and complete removal of those remaining."

We fear that the Maharajah's is a pious hope doomed to disappointment unless igno-

KISSING THE HAND THAT SMITES.

In every land there are men ready to kiss the hand that smites. A dinner was give the other day to Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Johnson of martial law fame at Lahore by Lakhi Ram Shah. Who is this gentleman? The message, published by the "Englishman," which gave an account of the dinner, stated that he was a 'rais of Shahdara' and 'an influential' Indian. Is he one of those hospitable beings who annually give dinners to European officials to prove their loyalty? We learn that the dinner was 'a small 'and informal' one. Who were the guests? Col. Johnson himself, the members of his staff and Mian Mohammed Shafi. The 'influential' Indian could not get any other Indian from among those over whom he had influence. Col. Johnson was pressed to speak and he delivered a brief speech. But the host did not reply. Why? For the simple reason that he did not understand the speech. How do we infer this? Well, the message itself says that Mian Mahommed Shafi translated the speech So this gentleman went there in the double capacity of a guest and an interpreter. But even after the translation there was no speech from the host. He preserved an eloquent silence. Perhaps his feelings of loyalty and his admiration for the martial law officer were too deep for words. Or was he overawed? It might have been that he had never cultivated the art of post-prandial speaking. Colonel Johnson made an illuminating speech. After expressing his sense of gratefulness for the layalty displayed by the host in entertaining him, he said that during the period of his command he had two main purposes in view, namely, "the preservation of the position of the British Raj', and 'the preservation of law and order.' The extraordinary proceedings to which he resorted were not necessary for either. They hav produced a feeling of humiliation and resentment, not only in the Punjab but also outside it which ought not to have been generated by any one who had the least regard for the traditions of the British Raj and for the promotion of friendly relations between the two races.—The "Leader."

INUNDATION IN BOMBAY.

TRAFFIC HELD UP IN MANY PARTS.

EFFECT OF TWO DAYS' DOWNPOUR.

The rains, which had been so long anxiously awaited for, came in right earnest from Saturday last, and up to the time of writing on Monday there is not the slightest sign of any abatement. The rain was welcome for many reasons, not the least of which was the abnormal heat which was experienced in the city for the past fortnight and more. There was also the question of water scarcity in the city and the water-supply of Bombay was already at a dangerously low quantity and if the welcome rains had not put in appearance now there was a sure likelihood of a further curtailment in the supply doled out to the city. The monsoon however dissipated all those fears for some time to come at least. There is the danger, however, not an uncommon danger also of the monsoons spending itself at its very first onset, like last year. But the weather prophets who flourish so plentifully in India, especially at this season, are rather optimistic, and, may be, they are right. But the cautious prophet, who, though he might not be honoured in his own country, might well say "wait and see" and most probably he will be in the right.

THE CITY DELUGED.

The rains so far all over the country have been of a very satisfactory character, and the future is on the knees of the Gods. The city itself had had rains with vengeance. The downpour on Saturday itself was more than enough for the day, and since then we have had the almost stormy waters of Saturday night and the deluge on Sunday night and Monday morning. The result of this continuous rain was that the railway line was covered with water for a great distance in the city itself, and most of the roads in the low-lying parts of the city were under water for a considerable space of time to the great inconvenience of the citizens. The tram traffic on Monday was also stopped near Null Bazar, Falkland Road, Foras Road, Jacob Circle and many other places, and the poor passengers had either to transfer themselves to victorias, if such could be had even at fancy prices,—or to country carts, which were to be found hiring in abundance near these flooded parts. On the Byculla and Parel side also the floods caused very great inconvenience to the people, and the trams had a chequered career. Kika Street and Jambli Street were entirely under water for some hours. Sandhurst Road, Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar and Lamington Road were also under water partially in some cases and completely in others.

PICTURESQUE SIGHT AT GYMS.

The Gymkhana grounds and the maidans presented a picturesque sight. The Parsi and Moslem Gymkhana grounds were, as usual in these seasons, in knee-deep water. These Gymkhanas are unfortunately open to the full fury of the big waves which crash themselves against the low parapet and send their waters flying all over.

The stormy winds uprooted a great many trees both on Saturday and Sunday nights all over the city. A big tree fell near the Bank of Baroda; also one in front of the Government Telegraph Office. In the Esplanade Police Court compound another big tree was a victim. On the Hughes Road nearly eight or nine trees fell.

A HOUSE COLLAPSES.

On Sunday night a two-storied house in Ardeshir Dady Street collapsed, but fortunately there was no loss of life. The owner of the house is one Govind Premji Thakere, and it was divided into two parts, one of which was occupied by Hindus and the other was vacant. The latter part of the house it was that came down.

A good many telephone wires also broke owing to the fury of the rains.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Directors' report shows that during the period 1907. Life Proposals were received for Rs. 35,14,500. Of this number 1,457 resulted in Policies assuring the sum of Rs. 25,74,000 of which Rs. 5,000 were Re-assured with other Companies. The remainder were either declined or accepted on terms which have not been acceded to by the Proposers or are awaiting completion. The net New Premium Income amounts to Rs. 1,28,863-8-0. Claims for the aggregate sum of Rs. 1,91,883 arose by death of 120 persons, and a further sum of Rs. 86,332 became due in respect of Endowment Assurances Matured. The economy in management has been well maintained. The life Assurance Funds, including the amount placed to Investment Reserve Fund, now amount to Rs. 28,72,421-6-0, as compared with Rs. 24,13,035-14-7 at the beginning of the year, this being an increase of Rs. 4,59,385-7-5. Full provision has been made, as at 31st December, 1918, for depreciation in the Convertible Securities by the creation of an Investment Reserve Fund which now amounts to Rs. 2,22,000. During the year, the Company's Consulting Actuary, Mr. George King, F.I.A., F.F.A., completed the Acturial Valuation of the Company's Assets and Liabilities for the quinquennium ended 31st December, 1916. The Directors recommend the payment of a dividend of Rs. 8 per share for the period under report.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We regret that, during the continuance of pre-censorship, we cannot publish any correspondence.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, 10th June, 1919.

"SEDITION RE-DEFINED."

(FROM THE "HINDU.")

The conviction of Mr. Kali Nath Roy of the "Tribune" has been received with horror and indignation throughout the country and the "New Call" case of Karachi will, we are sure, excite equal painful interests on account of the sentences passed on the two accused bordering on cruel severity. A study of these two cases reveals the astonishing fact that sedition is being interpreted in novel ways and its meaning extended to include criticisms which by no stretch of imagination could be characterised as tending to create disaffection. With due respect to the officers who heard these cases, the conclusion is irresistible that they have become easy victims to the wave of distrust and panic which, on account of various causes, has spread throughout the country. We challenge any dozen Members of Parliament to peruse the amazing judgments and say whether conviction was justified in any of them. The judgment of Lieut-Colonel Irvine delivered on behalf of the Commission in Mr. Roy's case is a perfunctory performance, appropriate to the martial law regime in which the trial took place and in which the accused was denied the help of Counsel of his choice. At the outset, the Commission state that it is impossible 'to compress within the limits of the brief judgment which is all within the scope of the instructions issued to it," a full explanation of all the matters which they had to consider. One can understand a trial being of a summary character in certain extraordinary circumstances; but it is hardly conceivable that the requirements in such a situation should demand the judgment to be brief. The judge should, in order to satisfy his own conscience and inspire confidence in the public as to the integrity and majesty of the justice which he administers, set out in as much detail as is necessary, the grounds on which he arrives at his conclusions and the reasons which induce him to take the particular view he takes. This is a fundamental necessity of a judicial proceeding the obvious nature of which should be clear to the meanest intelligence. But where, under martial law, some of the rules of procedure under ordinary law are abrogated and no appeal is allowed, the necessity is paramount for the tribunal which tries the case to omit nothing in the judgment which would throw light on the considerations which weighed with it. We consider it to be a grievous defect in the judgment in this particular case that this open and clear course has not been followed. The Commission which was presided over by a Military Officer premise by saying that they have read cases on sedition and make, by way of advertising their knowledge of the subject, some observations of Judges by which they profess to be guided. But the surprising part of the affair is that, though they reiterate the alleged objectionable character of a few articles, they do not so much as mention the particular passages which, in their opinion, are seditious. If the editor supports a memorial for what he calls martyrs in Delhi, the inference, it is said, is plain. If the Punjab Government is told that its action was both "unjust and unwarranted"—very mild words to use, one may think, considering the provocation and circumstances—and if further the editor opines that that Government has "exposed itself to the severest criticisms at the bar of public opinion," the editor, in the quixotic opinion of the Commission, has used violent language. The question, if the Commission's wonderful judgment and discrimination are to be any guide in future, is 'what is not sedition' and not 'what is sedition.' In one place, it is said that the publication of Swami Shraddhananda's telegram is objectionable though they admit that copies of the "Leader" containing a much less carefully edited version of the same telegram had been received in Lahore. How is this an offence? Why should not the Government concerned send its own version so that the public may be placed in possession of both statements? No honest editor can issue a single edition of his paper if this perverted view should be enforced. The Commission seem to be particularly annoyed at the article entitled: 'Blazing Indiscretion' in the issue of the 10th April. They are pleased to say that it is an attack on the head of the Province in his public capacity made at a time when the atmosphere, according to the accused, was surcharged. That article was a just, dignified and legitimate criticism on one of Sir M. O'Dwyer's offensive speeches—which he knows so well to make—in which he had indulged in threats and warnings against what he was pleased to call as agitators whom "the British Government which has crushed foreign foes and quelled internal rebellion could afford to despise." If anything could contribute to fan the flame of discontent, that reprehensible speech of the retired pro-consul was certainly calculated to bring it about, and no fair-minded observer can convict a critic who points to the danger of delivering such an utterance of sedition. It is a gross miscarriage of justice that has occurred in the case of the editor of the "Tribune" and the conviction, unjustifiable and unwarranted, has been rendered odious by the excessively severe sentence imposed on Mr. Roy.

The case of "New Call," the judgment in which, delivered by Mr. J. A. Pope, Additional District Magistrate of Karachi, we publish elsewhere, presents striking peculiarities. Messrs. Durgadas Bhojraj Adwani and Hariram Dayaram Mariwala were charged under Section 124 A in respect of a pamphlet called "New Call" printed in the press owned by the former and published by the latter. It was an appeal to join the Satyagraha movement which the Magistrate found to be provocative of feelings of enmity and disaffection. We have not had the pleasure of perusing this pamphlet which has now become famous owing to Mr. Pope's striking dictums and very original thinking. That objectionable passages were contained in it, is not clearly stated, but the bent of mind of the presiding officer may be gathered from certain rare gems occurring in the judgment. What are we to think of Mr. Pope when he seriously wants the public to believe that there was nothing to show in that pamphlet that the doctrine of Satyagraha purports to be a doctrine of non-resistance and abstention from violence, though he himself observes that the word *ahimsa* occurs in it? Mr. Pope in a moment of amusing frankness, admits that *ahimsa* is the only obscure word in the pamphlet, and in the admission perhaps lies the reason why he has taken such a serious view of it. The Magistrate says further that to any one ignorant of Satyagraha and *ahimsa* the pamphlet would read very much like a call to arms in the literal sense, an open call to armed rebellion. This is a grotesque and absurd statement, for *ahimsa* is a word the significance of which is known to every Hindu, and it is incredible that Mr. Pope should think that the public, to whom the pamphlet may be taken to have been addressed, did not know what 'Satyagraha' was. It is an astounding assumption which he makes for which there is absolutely no excuse. We do hope, therefore, that Mr. Mariwala who has been sentenced to two years R.I., will get justice in the appellate court. But the conviction and sentence to a similar term of Mr. Durgadas is utterly incomprehensible and unjustifiable. Mr. Durgadas, it is admitted by the Magistrate, was absent at the time and his defence is that it was printed and published without his knowledge and consent. Ordinarily, the matter should have ended in his acquittal, but the Magistrate has gone out of his way to discover a presumption in favour of the view that Mr. Durgadas 'had a hand in it.' Mr. Durgadas, he says, was a prominent member of the movement; he had collaborated with Mr. Mariwala; he had intended to publish an unregistered newspaper. Inflammatory speeches were made at a meeting presided over by Durgadas; he had registered a deed making over his shares in certain property to his wife a few days before the issue of the pamphlet, which, together with the *alibi*, suggested a reason for its publication. The Magistrate further draws conclusions unfavourable to the accused by employing a line of argument at which even a child will laugh. For, he says that there is nothing to show that Mr. Durgadas's activities and writings were essentially incompatible with the "New Call," that it was clear that the Sabha intended to publish a pamphlet, and that intention was not rescinded, and that though there was no evidence that the "New Call" was that pamphlet. There is, however, no independent evidence incompatible with such a suggestion and the Magistrate knew of no alternative pamphlet. This is special pleading on the part of the Court in favour of conviction. From this fanciful, far-fetched and unjudicial reasoning, Mr. Pope arrives at the conclusion that it is not rebutted in anyway that the pamphlet was printed and published without the connivance and consent of Durgadas. Mr. Durgadas was not in the place, he repudiates its publication which was without his knowledge or consent and it is admitted by Mr. Pope that the original manuscript copy of the pamphlet is not in his handwriting. And yet, the onus of proving that he is not guilty is unblushingly thrown on Mr. Durgadas who, on the Magistrate's own reading, was, on a fair and impartial view of the case, entitled to an acquittal. Mr. Durgadas' hand which was in Bombay should have been phenomenally long to have had anything to do with an event which was taking place at Karachi. If Mr. Durgadas was guilty of any offence at all, it was a technical one at the worst, meriting a nominal fine. But Mr. Pope's perfervid imagination which distorted the offence of Mr. Durgadas out of all proportion, would not permit him to award anything but the 'exemplary' sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Pope's is a sorry and pitiable exhibition of judicial reasoning, and the appellate court should have no difficulty in tearing this marvellous specimen of a judgment to pieces.

THE DERBY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 9.

In the Derby Roamer was ridden by J. Childs, otherwise the starters and jockeys were as given in the list of probables. Panther was delayed at the start and got badly away. Paper Money led from Roamer, White Heat and Grand Parade. Rounding Tattenham Corner, Paper Money led, followed by Grand Parade, Buchan and Sir Douglas Close to home Grand Parade challenged and won an exciting race. Sir Douglas was the fourth, Tangiers fifth and Bay of Naples last.
Time:—2 minutes 35 4/5 secs.

EPSOM RACES.

KING'S HORSE WINS STEWARDS' HANDICAP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 9.

EPSOM.—Despite rain there was an enormous attendance to-day. Their Majesties were present. The King's horse 'Viceroy' won the Stewards' Handicap, evoking the greatest enthusiasm.

ALI BROTHERS ARRESTED.

TAKEN TO UNKNOWN DESTINATION.

ALLEGED OPEN ADVOCACY OF ASSISTANCE TO KING'S ENEMIES.

We received yesterday the following telegram, dated Chhindwara June 8th, from Abadibano, mother of Messrs. Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali:—

Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali were arrested to-day at 4 a.m. and taken away in motors under escort to an unknown place. The house is under minute search.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 8.

A Press communiqué states:—

In April 1919 the Government of India received definite information that Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali are taking active measures to stir up ill-will against the Government. While the question of taking steps to prevent these activities was under consideration, a memorial from the brothers was received by the Viceroy. In this memorial they expressed themselves intemperately and inaccurately about the attitude of the British Government to Muslim questions and stated that in the event of non-compliance with their demands there remained no choice for a good Muslim in India except between Hijrat (migration) and Jihad (holy war). This document was proscribed by the Government of India, but surreptitious attempts were nevertheless made to print and circulate it among leading Muslims in India and to publish it in the press. It is to the credit of the press of India that no newspaper gave it publicity. Soon after the receipt of this memorial the Government of India learned that the brothers had sent a letter to the Deputy Commissioner, Chhindwara, apprising him that they would not regard themselves as bound by the orders of internment after May 9, 1919. The brothers further publicly announced in a mosque their intention of disobeying these orders and also read out parts of their memorial to the Viceroy. Since the opening of the frontier campaign indisputable proofs have reached the Government of India that the brothers are making every effort to induce Muslims in India actively to assist the Amir of Afghanistan in his hostilities against the King-Emperor. They have with this object addressed various important personages in India as well as newspapers and private individuals. The originals of some of these letters are in the possession of the Government of India. Recently, on May 30, Mohamed Ali made a speech at a mosque in which he abused certain Muslims for condemning the action of the Amir of Afghanistan and asserted that no Muslim could without detriment to his soul take part in the war against Afghanistan. He declared that it was the duty of a Musalman not to fight against his brother when he is fighting for Islam.

To sum up, the Government of India have had ample evidence that the brothers are pursuing an active campaign against British Government and have openly advocated assistance to the King's enemies. They are also satisfied that the restrictions now imposed upon the brothers under the Defence of India Act are not sufficient to prevent them from inciting loyal Muslims to abandon their attitude of loyalty, of which they have given so many proofs in the past. In order, therefore, effectively to stop their disloyal propaganda the Governor-General in Council has decided to issue orders for their detention in jail under Regulation 3 of 1818.

AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

ENEMY ATTACK ON JANDOLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 8.

A press communiqué states:—The risings in Southern Waziristan which spread from Tochi after Nadir Khan's advance began to focus round Jandola, our most advanced post in this area. Mahsud Lashkars collected and for some days communications were interrupted with our nearest post at Khirgi, and although not heavily attacked, Jandola was seriously threatened. So confident were the tribes that it would fall an easy prey that they even attempted to open negotiations for its surrender. The garrison, however, showed no signs of weakening and this, combined with our punitive measures at Miranshah and the failure of the Mahsuds and Wazirs to make any impression on our posts near Murtaza and on Derajat border, generally has made the tribesmen realise that Jandola is not an easy position they calculated. Our aeroplanes which have combined bombing with reconnaissance report a decrease in tribal Lashkars and the situation is now easier.

SHOOTING A VILLAGER.

A LIEUTENANT ON TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, June, 9.

The case in which Lieut. G. H. Seater, 1/8th Rajputs, is charged under Section 326 (1) I. P. C. with causing grievous hurt to a Jat villager named Ram Saran of Bamrauli came on for hearing before Mr. R. H. Williamson, I.C.S., District Magistrate, Agra. Lieut. Seater who was dressed in the uniform of his regiment, claimed to be tried as European British subject. The claim was admitted, and the following gentlemen were empanelled on the jury:—

Doctor E. H. Hankin, M.A., Mr. Fred Ellis, Mr. Barbar, Mr. Beattie and Mr. Ellis.

Mr. Shivdatt Bhargava, Government Pleader and the prosecuting Inspector appeared for the crown. Mr. Day vakil, defended Lieut. Seater.

The Government Pleader, in opening his address to the jury, recited the case for the prosecution which briefly is this:—Accused used to go to the village of Bamrauli on shooting excursions. Last month while he was asleep at the village, he was robbed of Rs. 90, but managed to recover Rs. 70, from some Jats in five days. After this incident he again went to Bamrauli to try and recover the balance of his money and it was then that, according to the version of the accused he was attacked by the complainant, and in self-defence shot him with a revolver.

Ram Saran Jat was then called and showed the jury the mark of the bullet, just below his right shoulder. He said accused was brought to his house by Ram Narain. There are two sections in the village Banias and Jats, and there is an old-standing enmity between them. Ram Narain belongs to the Bania party, and out of revenge he induced the accused to shoot witness.

Mr. Thompson, IC..S., who was officiating as District Magistrate at the time of the occurrence, was the next witness. He said he motored out about midnight with Mr. Gordon, Superintendent of Police, to the scene of the occurrence, and found marks of blood. He then went to the hospital, and took the complaint's statement. Other witnesses from the village were examined by the prosecution, and cross-examined by the defence. The case was then adjourned to the 14th instant.

THE ROWLATT LEGISLATION

"LACK OF TACT AND CONSIDERATION"

The "Westminster Gazette" remarks in an editorial note:—

These resignations (of Rushdi Pasah and the Egyptian Cabinet) must be considered together with those of the three members of the Viceroy's Council in India who resigned as a protest against the Rowlatt Acts. At a difficult time like the present we feel that it is particularly important that the British authorities on the spot and the Imperial Government itself should do all in their power to make things easy for those native statesmen who are progressive, but, at the same time, moderate and loyal. The position of such men is terribly difficult in a time of crisis and unrest, but they are, after all, our strongest allies and the mainstay of our rule. That they should be resigning in both Dominions leads us to fear that there has been a lack of tact and of consideration for their opinions. Nothing could be more fatal than the impression that our policy is alienating even the moderate and statesmanlike opinion of those who in the past have been ready to co-operate loyally with our rule.

Mr. S. H. Swinny, writing in the May number of the "Positivist Review", says:—

In the hour of England's danger, India had no hesitation. She did not stay to think of old grievances, she did not bargain for favour or even bare justice in the future, but boldly placed all her resources at the service of the Allied cause. She contributed more men than all the self-governing Colonies together; and the Viceroy was able without misgiving almost to denude the country of European troops. It has, therefore, seemed all the greater grievance that new and drastic criminal legislation directed against anarchy and sedition has been passed through the Viceroy's Legislative Council, against the vote of the Indian representatives and amid the determined opposition of the country. The new Bills are considered in India to take away safeguards vital for the protection of the innocent; they are held to be unnecessary in time of peace, though during the war drastic restrictions caused no complaint; and in India the Government already possesses large, and even extravagant, powers. All Indians seem united in opposition. Moderates and Extremists put aside their conflicts. When will the Indian Government learn the importance of carrying the people with them? The successful fight against anarchism depends much less on the powers of the police than on its efficiency, and still more on the whole-hearted support of the people.

MEDITERRANEAN COMMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., June 9.

MALTA.—Admiral De Robeck will succeed Vice-Admiral Calthorpe as Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean fleet.

It is understood that Vice-Admiral Calthorpe will remain as High Commissioner in Constantinople and will eventually become the first British Ambassador under the new regime there.

DEATH OF N. G. RANADE.

The death is announced of Mr. N. G. Ranade, younger brother of the late Mr. Justice N. G. Ranade, from diabetes on Monday evening. He retired 11 years ago from the Indore State owing to failing health, where he was a judge of the Small Causes Court.

PARIS STRIKE.

SITUATION STEADILY GROWING WORSE.

350,000 MEN OUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 9.

PARIS.—The strike situation is steadily growing worse. The strikers now number 350,000. Most underground railways are closed, also trams and buses are at a standstill. The strikers demand immediate application of an eight-hour day without reduction of wages. All workers in the metal and engineering trades are now out. The electrical workers appear ready to strike. The military have taken over the electrical works at Ivry and Vitry.

SUEZ CANAL STRIKE.

POLITICAL CHARACTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4
Recd. 4-15 p.m., June 9.

Mr. Harmsworth stated that the British directors of the Suez Canal Company reported on 19th May, that the questions raised by strikers had been discussed telegraphically with Paris and there was every prospect of settlement. The strike was not based on labour conditions, but was political in character. The intervention of the British authorities had been limited to maintaining order and assuring vital services on the canal.

BALLOT OF COTTON OPERATIVES.

MAJORITY INSIST ON 46½ HOUR WEEK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., June 9.

The ballot of the cotton operatives has resulted in 267,650 votes for insisting on a 46½ hour week, and thirty per cent. advance in wages, and 6,347 votes against. A meeting of employers and operatives is now being held in Manchester

SERIOUS BRITISH COAL POSITION.

DEFICIT OF 46½ MILLION STERLING ESTIMATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 9.

In the House of Commons Sir Auckland Geddes stated that the coal position was serious. The estimated output for twelve months from July next when the reduced hours would be enforced was under 217 million tons annually, compared with 287 million in 1913. The consumption of coal for inland purposes and bunkers in 1918 was 196 million as compared with 210 million on 1913 and exports were 34 million as compared with 77 million. In order to preserve approximately the same quantity of coal for inland consumption and bunkers from July 1919 all present restrictions on consumption must be fully maintained and exports must be reduced to 23 million annually. The estimated deficit on the coal industry for twelve months from July was 46½ million sterling, meaning an increase of price by 4/6d. a ton or deficiency falling on the taxpayer.

"UNACCEPTABLE AND IMPOSSIBLE."

GERMAN CABINET'S VIEW OF PEACE TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 9.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Vienna states, that according to the press, the Cabinet has discusse dthe peace terms and has unanimously decided that they are unacceptable and impossible.

* * * * *

INDIAN REFORM BILL.

"TIMES" ON DUALISM.

ITS REAL TEST: IS IT WORKABLE?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., June 9.

The "Times", commenting on the Government of India Bill says that Sir George Lloyd probably said the right word upon the Bill, when he expressed the profound conviction that time was a vitally important factor, but the difficulty is that Parliament and the nation are being invited to criticise a project which in effect has been settled already. It must be assumed that the Cabinet has formally endorsed the principle of dualism, which must now be accepted for good or ill because if the Home Government is definitely committed thereto, opposition is useless.

The "Times" entirely agrees with Mr. Montagu, that even if chance is possible, the Bill whatever its form, must go at least as far as the present measure, but it expresses mis-givings in view of the condemnation of dualism by the majority of Provincial Governments and evidence from nearly every province that dualism is disliked by the bulk of Indians themselves. It would be entirely unfair to suggest that Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford have obstinately flouted ripe experience and persisted in clinging to the principle of dualism in the face of all warnings. Their arguments, if not convincing, are at least extremely powerful and patient and the moderate way in which Lord Chelmsford discussed the issue is especially impressive.

Mr. Montagu's reply to the alternative proposal is unquestionably entitled to great weight. It is reasonable and valid as far as it goes, but it does not meet the objections indicated. The real test of dualism should be "Is it workable?" Probably we shall only learn after the principle has been embodied in law, as it will now assuredly be, but meanwhile the Select Committee should consider, not so much whether dualism is wise, but how far it is really practicable.

AIR RAIDS ON AFGHAN TOWNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., June 9.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Kenworthy, Mr. Montagu stated that so far as he knew there had been no night air raids on Afghan towns. The Government of India informed him that every care was taken to confine the air raids to military objectives. The well-known conduct of the British army and all of His Majesty's armies needed no explanation and made it unnecessary to give any assurance that steps would be taken to avoid killing women and children. (Cheers).

LOANS TO CHINA.

NEW INTERNATIONAL CONSORTIUM FORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 9.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Stuart Coats, Mr. Harmsworth stated that on the initiative of the American Government negotiations had been proceeding for some months for the formation of a new international consortium for financing loans to China. The British Government would naturally fully support any British group formed to participate in such a consortium. With regard to the alleged monopoly, Government from the outset of the negotiations had made it clear that there could be no question of exclusive official support to the British group unless the group was enlarged so as to render it sufficiently representative of the financial houses of good standing interested in the loans to China.

THE INSTRUCTORS!

What are we to think of the qualifications of the agencies engaged in instructing the British public in the intricacies of the Indian situation, when we find the "Times," in explaining to its readers certain technical terms appearing in the Viceroy's despatches, describes a "sadhu" as an "oil-presser"? The official responsible for the India Office summaries of the Viceroy's cables gives us the information that an agitator, known as Brahmcharya, promoted disaffection by teaching a seditious cry to children in the Punjab, who showed their dislike of British rule by running after Europeans and calling them wicked names. From the same source, we learn that the "seditious cry" was roughly translatable as "Hail, Hindu-Mussulman entente!" Isn't it terrible and hair-raising? Of another kind is the information purveyed by the "Daily Graphic," which calmly assures its readers that the majority of the members of the Rowlatt Committee were Indians. If in the superficial elements these retailers of "news" are so ill-informed and inaccurate, how can they be expected to probe deeply the causes of Indian unrest? We can only come to the conclusion that they really do not want to.—"India."

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LALA HARKISHANLAL'S CASE

PRECIS OF CHARGES AGAINST ACCUSED

* * * * * * * *

(*From "The Independent."*)

We published in our issue of yesterday text of the cable that has been sent to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India, and the Attorney-General among others, by the Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru, Advocate for Lala Harkishanlal, summarising the charges against the accused. The following is the precis of the charges against Lala Harkishanlal, Pandit Rambhajdutt, Mr. Dunichand, Dr. Dharamdas Soori, Mr. Gokulchand Narang, Mr. Habibulla and Mr. Mohsin Shah, from which the summary cabled was made:

"A measure for dealing with the apprehension of persons accused of anarchical and revolutionary crime where a state of such crime was considered to exist generally on the recommendation of the Rowlatt Commission was under the consideration of the Government of India.

This measure was introduced into the Imperial Council on 6th February, 1919.

In order, by the show of agitation against this measure to induce the Government of India to withdraw it certain of the accused conspired with others to hold a protest meeting in Lahore on February 4th.

This meeting was convened by the accused, Rambhajdutt and Dunichand and was attended by the accused Dharamdas Soori, Rambhajdutt, Dunichand, Gokulchand, Habibulla and Mohsin Shah. In the course of the speeches in order to excite hostility against the measure and against Government the accused uttered sedition and spread false reports as to the nature and subject of the said measure. While the said measure was under the consideration of the Imperial Council and in order to increase the hostility against it and against Government certain of the accused with others conspired to hold another meeting on the 9th March in Lahore. This meeting was convened by Duni Chand; attended by accused Ram Bhuj Dutt, Duni Chand, Dharam Das Suri, Gokal Chand Narang and Habib Ullah and seditious addresses and false reports as to the nature and object of the said measure were given and circulated by the accused Ram Bhuj Datt, Gokal Chand and Habim Ullah Khan.

The measure commonly known as the Rowlatt Bill was passed by the Imperial Council on the 18th March, 1919.

CONSPIRACY FOR A HARTAL.

Thereupon a general conspiracy was formed by persons outside the Punjab with whom the accused associated to hold tumultuous meetings and to order a general strike with the object of inflaming popular feeling against Government and to so overawe it as to try and induce the vetoing of the measure.

Accordingly throughout India and in the Punjab in particular the accused started a general strike commonly known as a Hartal to take place on the 30th March intending thereby to induce disorder, paralyze the economic life of the country and excite disaffection and hatred towards Government.

To give effect to this general strike efforts were made by threats and persuasions and deliberate misrepresentation of the scope and objects of the measure to induce shop-keepers to close their shops and workmen, servants and others to close work, and further mass meetings were to be held to excite disaffection and hatred against Government. The methods of this great strike were emphemistically called Passive Resistance. In accordance with the plans of this general conspiracy a mass meeting was convened for 30th March, in Lahore by the accused Duni Chand, Ram Bhuj Datt, Gokal Chand Narang and Habim Ullah Khan and general strike ordained.

In obedience to instructions from conspirators outside the Punjab this mass meeting and general strike was postponed until 6th of April.

MASS MEETING IN BRADLAUGH HALL.

A fresh mass meeting for same object and with same intention was convened by the accused Harkishan Lal, Ram Bhuj Datt, Duni Chand, Dharam Das Suri, Gokal Chand among others for the 6th April in the Bradlaugh Hall. The said mass meeting was attended by Harkishan Lal, Ram Bhaj Datt, Dharam Das Suri, Duni Chand, Gokal Chand, Mathura Prasad, Habib Ullah Khan and Karam Chand Hiteshi and addresses of an inflamatory and seditious nature further misrepresenting the scope and objects of the Rowlatt Act were delivered by the accused Ram Bhaj Datt, Dharam Das Suri, Gokal Chand, Mathra Prasad, Habib Ullah and Karam Chand Hiteshi with the intention of exciting disaffection and hostility against the Government and with the knowledge that such incitement would lead to disorder, rioting and waging war against the King. Prohibitions against the holding of processions with a view to preserve the peace were issued by the Superintendent of Police, Lahore. In spite of these prohibitions, mobs of an unruly, tempestuous and riotous nature with inflamatory flags and other symbols marched to the Bradlaugh Hall with the active connivance and encouragement of certain of the accused.

Inside and outside the Bradlaugh Hall seditious and inflamatory cries were uttered, British officers in uniform and other Europeans were openly insulted by members of the riotous assembly and the mob was complimented on its orderly behaviour by the accused Habib Ullah Khan. As a result of the incitements conveyed in the speeches of the accused abovementioned and others, members of the said assembly on dispersal paraded through a part of Lahore in a riotous, tumultuous and seditious manner.

On the 9th April in pursuance of the conspiracy to excite disaffection and feelings of enmity against Government and on the occasion of the Ram Naumi procession the accused Ram Bhuj Datt and Gokal Chand, Dharam Das Suri and Duni Chand and others encouraged the fraternization of Hindus and Mahomedans against the Government as by law established.

DEPORTATION OF KITCHLEW AND SATYAPAL.

On the 10th April the Government of the Punjab with a view to maintain peace and order prevented the ingress of one of the conspirators by name Gandhi into the province and on the same date ordered the deportation of two other conspirators from Amritsar by name Kitchlew and Satyapal.

The precautionary measures of the Government for the preservation of peace and order were seized upon by the conspirators to conspire to wage war against the King.

In Amritsar Europeans were foully murdered, their property burnt and otherwise looted and destroyed. In Lahore on the receipt of the news and in conjunction with the riot in Amritsar and elsewhere large mobs incited by the previous seditious and inflamatory utterances and acts of the accused thus rose in rebellion against the King. Acts of war were committed on the Upper Mall, in Landa Bazar at Mochi Gate and at Lahori Gate, and the mob waging war were dispersed by firing on the 10th for the riots on the Mall. The accused Duni Chand demanded deliveration of the persons arrested. Among the persons at Lahore Gate were the accused Ram Bhuj Datt and Duni Chand and at Mochi Gate Mohsan Shah.

On the 11th April in pursuance of the object of conspiracy a general strike or Hartal was again proclaimed which continued for some days. On the same day riotous and seditious mobs paraded the city of Lahore in a posture of war and inflamatory notices were posted in the city. A tumultuous and seditious mob assembled at the Badshahi mosque. The said mob included the accused Ram Bhuj Datt, Duni Chand, Harkishan Lal, Dharam Das Suri, Gokal Chand Narang, S. Mohsan Shah, M. Allah Din and Mota Singh, and was addressed, in a seditious and inflamatory manner by the accused M. Allah Din, Mota Singh and Ram Bhuj Datt. On the proposal of Duni Chand and Ram Bhuj Datt the said mob elected a committee of a revolutionary character to conduct a general strike, control the revolutionary movements and to advise those in rebellion and hostility to the King as to the line of action which should be adopted.

On the 12th April a riotous mob assembled near the Fort. A meeting of rioters at the instance of the accused Ram Bhuj Datt and Duni Chand assembled in the Badshahi mosque. This riotous and seditious meeting assaulted Inspector Ali Gohar. It was addressed in a seditious and inflamatory manner by Ram Bhuj Datt and Duni Chand and a new committee was formed including the accused, Harkishan Lal, Ram Bhuj Datt, Duni Chand, Dharam Das Suri, Gokal Chand, Habib Ullah, Mohsan Shah, for the same purpose as the committee of the 11th.

On the same day Gokal Chand, Ram Bhuj Datt and Duni Chand dictated terms to Government for the stoppage of the general strike and rebellion and insulted loyal citizens. The riotous and seditious mob on leaving the Badshahi mosque attacked forces of His Majesty at Hira Mandi and were dispersed. Order was partially restored by the Military occupation of the city on the 12th and 13th April.

The said revolutionary committee included the following accused:—Harkishanlal, Duni Chand, Dharam Das Suri, Gokal Chand Narang, Habib Ullah, M. Mohsan Shah, Allah Din and Mota Singh and a subscription of Rs. 1,000 was made by Harkishan Lal for the purpose of a general strike and Langars were opened for the free rationing of the revolutionary mob. The said Committee further attempted to dictate terms to Government as a condition upon which they would declare a cessation of the general strike and rebellion and particularly Ram Bhuj Datt and Duni Chand attempted to make terms. At the end of this gathering crowds marched to the city shouting seditious words, destroying portraits of the King and Queen and announcing that the King was dead."

MR. HORNIMAN'S DEPORTATION.

TO-DAY'S MEETING OF BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

The adjourned special general meeting of the members of the Bombay Presidency Association will be held in the rooms of the Association to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the action of the Government in deporting without trial Mr. B. G. Horniman, a member of the Council of this Association and in placing the "Bombay Chronicle" under censorship.

THE "NEW INDIA" CASE.

PRIVY COUNCIL'S JUDGMENT.

MRS. BESANT'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT *v.* THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL AND THE CROWN PROSECUTOR OF MADRAS.

(Present—Viscount Haldane, Viscount Cave, Lord Phillimore, Sir John Edge and Mr. Ameer Ali.)

Their Lordships, on May 13, dismissed these consolidated appeals from judgments of the High Court of Madras rejecting certain petitions by Mrs. Besant, the editor, publisher and proprietor of the Madras journal "New India", in proceedings taken against her under the Indian Press Act, 1910.

Mr. Upjohn, K.C., and Mr. J. Roberton Christie, K. C. (of the Scottish Bar), appeared for Mrs. Besant; Sir Erle Richards, K.C., Mr. De Gruyther, K.C., and Mr Kenworthy Brown for the Madras Government.

Lord Phillimore, in delivering their Lordships' judgment, said:—These are two appeals, for which Mrs. Besant obtained special leave, against two decisions of the High Court at Madras. There are in India two legislative Acts of the Governor-General of India in Council relating to printing, the one the Printing Presses and Newspapers Act No. XXV. of 1867, and the other Act No. I. of 1910, entitled "An Act to provide for the better control of the Press." Under the first Act, section 4, the person who keeps in his possession a printing press must make and subscribe a declaration before a magistrate that he has a press for printing, and where it is situated. And by section 5 no printed periodical work containing public news, or comments on public news, shall be published unless the printer and publisher makes a declaration that he is the printer or publisher, and gives the name of the periodical and the place where the printing or publishing is conducted. Under the second Act, section 3, sub-section 1, the person making the declaration is required to deposit before a magistrate in money, or in certain securities, a sum not less than Rs. 500 or more than Rs. 2,000, as the magistrate may think fit. But the magistrate may, for special reasons which he is to record, dispense with the deposit, and he has certain powers of cancelling or varying any order made under this subsection.

By section 4 of the Act the local Government, when it appears to it that any printing press in respect of which any security has been deposited is used for printing any newspaper which contains words, signs, or visible representations of a nature deemed to be objectionable under the detailed provisions of the section, may by notice in writing addressed to the keeper of the press declare the security and all copies of the newspaper forfeited to his Majesty, and after the expiration of 10 days from the date of the issue of the notice of forfeiture the declaration required of every keeper of a press is to be deemed to be annulled. By section 17—

Any person having an interest in any property in respect of which an order of forfeiture has been made under section 4 . . . (or under certain other sections not material to the present appeal) may within two months from the date of such order apply to the High Court to set aside such order on the ground that the newspaper . . . in respect of which the order was made did not contain any words, signs, or visible representations of the nature described in section 4, sub-section 1.

THE QUESTION OF A DEPOSIT.

And by section 18:—"Every such application shall be heard and determined by a Special Bench of the High Court composed of three Judges. . . ." On December 2, 1914, the appellant, being the owner and keeper of a printing press, and printer and publisher of "New India", made the declaration required of her under the Act of 1867, and the magistrate before whom it was made, using the power of dispensation given to him by section 3 of the Act of 1910, thought fit to dispense with the deposit which under the provisions of the same section she would otherwise have had to give. The document in which the dispensation was embodied is not contained in the record of these appeals, and their Lordships have not before them the reasons which the magistrate recorded as the grounds for granting this dispensation. On May 28, 1916, the appellant received a notice from the magistrate dated May 22, in which it was stated that under sub-section 1 of section 3 he cancelled the order dispensing with the security and required her within 14 days to deposit Rs. 2,000. In accordance with this order the appellant, under protest, as she says in one of her affidavits, deposited the security.

On August 28, 1916, she was served with an order dated August 25 and made by the Governor-in-Council reciting that 20 passages published in the newspaper and identified in the order were of the nature described in sub-section 1 of section 4 of the Act of 1910, and declaring that the security which the appellant had deposited and all copies of "New India" wherever found were to be forfeited to the Crown. The appellant, thereupon, purporting to avail herself of the provisions of section 17 of the Act, presented her petition to a Special Bench of the High Court at Madras, praying that both the order of the magistrate requiring security and the order of the Governor-in-Council should be revised and set aside. As it was, however, obvious that the procedure under section 17 was not available for questioning any act of the magistrate, the appellant next day presented what is called a criminal revision petition under sections 106 and 107 of the Government of India Act (5 and 6 George V., c. 61) and section 435 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. This application, also described in the course of the proceedings as an application for a *certiorari*, was also heard by the Special Beach. After argument, both applications were refused, all the Judges agreeing that they should be refused, but not being in agreement as to the grounds on which the revision petition failed, and not being wholly in agreement as to all the articles in the newspaper which might merit condemnation.

The petitioner thereupon applied to the High Court for leave to appeal in both cases, and when leave was refused by the High Court she applied to his Majesty in Council for special leave to appeal.

THE ORDER OF THE MAGISTRATE.

It will be convenient to consider first the order, or supposed order. The statute contemplates that in ordinary cases security shall be deposited, and the only duty of the Magistrate is to fix the amount, having regard to the two limits, and to receive it. Then follows the proviso:—

Provided that the magistrate may, if he thinks fit, for special reasons to be recorded by him, dispense with the deposit of any security or may from time to time cancel or vary any order under this subsection.

It was contended before their Lordships that to read this proviso as enabling the Magistrate to cancel or vary an order of dispensation would be to make a proviso upon a proviso, and to collect a positive enactment out of that which was only a qualifying provision. But it is well settled that there is no magic in words of proviso, and that the plain meaning must be given to the words of the Legislature, and those words enable the Magistrate to cancel or vary any order made under the subsection, which should mean, among other orders, orders of dispensation. If the Magistrate having fixed the minimum security may vary his order by imposing the maximum, there is no reason why he should not, as time goes on, think fit to require security when at first he thought fit to require none.

Their Lordships are therefore of opinion that the Magistrate has power under the section to cancel an order of dispensation, the necessary consequence of which will be that security will have to be deposited according to the amount thereupon fixed by him within the limits prescribed, as would be done in normal course on the first making of a declaration.

Their Lordships are in agreement in this respect with the opinion of Mr. Justice Ayling, and in disagreement with the view of Mr. Justice Seshagiri Aiyar. The Officiating Chief Justice (Mr. Justice Adur Rahim) agreed in principle with Mr. Justice Seshagiri Aiyar, and so expressed himself in this judgment upon the other application.

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE MAGISTRATES.

It is next contended on behalf of the appellant that the act of the Magistrate in cancelling the dispensation was a judicial order, and was bad because she was given no opportunity of being heard before an adverse order was made against her. To this argument several answers have been given: that the order might be treated as an ex parte order which it would have been open to her to move to discharge instead of complying with it as she did under protest; that as a judicial order it was still one made by the Magistrate within the exercise of his jurisdiction, and that the omission to hear her was only an irregularity which could not be reviewed, or at any rate could not be reviewed by process of certiorari; and, lastly, that the act was not a judicial act, but one done in the exercise of administrative functions. It was on this last ground that all three Judges in the High Court decided the point against the appellant; and without pronouncing any opinion on the other grounds their Lordships agree that this one furnishes a sufficient answer.

When it is once established that the normal course is to have a deposit, the action of the Magistrate in increasing or diminishing, withdrawing or imposing, is a pure matter of administrative discretion. It is only in one case that he is to record his reasons, and that is when there is a departure from the normal, and the object of recording them is, as the Officiating Chief Justice rightly said, for the information of his superiors in the Government.

The act of the Magistrate is after all only the withdrawal of a privilege which need never have been granted. It is not like a condemnation, in which case justice requires that the person to be condemned should first be heard. It would have, been, in their Lordships' opinion, more discreet, and it would have removed an occasion for comment and complaint, if the magistrate had given the appellant some opportunity for making her observations before the privilege was withdrawn; it might have been a wiser discharge of his duty as an officer. But having said this, their Lordships are unable to go any further. It results, therefore, that if the order of the Magistrate was open to examination, either upon process of certiorari or by a way of revision, the consequence of an examination would be to leave the order as it stands, and this consequence is not without its bearing upon the question, which is prior in order of reasoning, whether it was competent to the Court to enter upon any such examination. The appellant based her demand partly upon the Code of Criminal Procedure and partly upon the supposed common law power to grant a writ of certiorari. She did not rely upon the power of revision given by the Code of Civil Procedure. It is not easy to see how these proceedings could be deemed criminal proceedings within the Code of Criminal Procedure. They are not proceedings against the appellant as charged with an offence. They are at the utmost proceedings which rendered the appellant, if she should thereafter commit a criminal or forbidden act, open to a particular form of procedure for a penalty. In any view, as their Lordships have intimated their opinion that the Magistrate, in withdrawing the order of dispensation was not acting judicially, it follows that this is not a case for revision under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

THE WRIT OF CERTIORARI.

It was contended on behalf of the respondent in the High Court that there is no power in the High Court to issue a writ of *certiorari*, or alternatively that the provisions of Section 22 forbid recourse to this writ in cases which come under the Press Act. As to the first point, it would seem that at any rate the three High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, possessed the power of issuing this writ (see Re. the Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay (1 Knapp. pp. 1, 49, 51, 55; and Nundo Lal Bose v. the Corporation for the Town of Calcutta, I.L.R., 11 Cal., p. 275). Whether any of the other Courts which are by definition High Courts for the purposes of this Act have the power to issue writs of *certiorari* is another question. Supposing that this power once existed, has it been taken away by the two codes of procedure? No doubt these codes provide for most cases a much more convenient remedy. But their Lordships are not disposed to think that the provisions of Section 431 of the Criminal Procedure Code and Section 445 of the Civil Procedure Code of 1908 are exhaustive. Their Lordships can imagine cases, though rare ones, which may not fall under either of these sections. For such cases their Lordships do not think that the powers of the High Courts, which have inherited the ordinary or extraordinary jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to issue writs of *certiorari*, can be said to have been taken away.

But assuming that the power to issue the writ remains, and that it might be exercised notwithstanding the existence of procedure by way of revision, Section 22 has still to be considered:—

Every declaration of forfeiture purporting to be made under this Act shall, as against all persons, be conclusive evidence that the forfeiture therein referred to has taken place, and no proceeding purporting to be taken under this Act shall be called in question by any Court, except the High Court on such application as aforesaid, and no civil or criminal proceeding, except as provided by this Act, shall be instituted against any person for anything done or in good faith intended to be done under this Act.

It was contended on behalf of the appellant that as the writ of *certiorari* was not in terms said to be taken away the right to it remained, notwithstanding the very express but still general words of this Section. However that might be according to English law, where there is no such revision procedure as in India, their Lordships see no reason for narrowing the express words of the Indian Act. *Certiorari*, according to the English rule, is only to be granted where no other suitable remedy exists. If the order of the Magistrate were a judicial order it would have been made in the exercise either of his civil or of his criminal jurisdiction, and procedure by way of revision would have been open.

THE INDIAN PRESS ACT.

Their Lordships have now to deal with the other appeal. Section 4, sub-section 1, of the Indian Press Act is so far as it is material in the following terms:—

(1) Whenever it appears to the local Government that any printing press in respect of which any security has been deposited as required by section 3 is used for the purpose of printing or publishing any newspaper, book, or other document containing any words, signs, or visible representations which are likely or may have a tendency—directly or indirectly—whether by inference, suggestion, allusion, metaphor, implication, or otherwise—

(c) to bring into hatred or contempt His Majesty or the Government established by law in British India or the administration of justice in British India, or any Native Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, or any class or section of His Majesty's subjects in British India, or to excite disaffection towards His Majesty or the said Government or any such Prince or Chief; or

(e) to encourage or incite any person to interfere with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order;

The Local Government may, by notice in writing to the keeper of such printing press, stating or describing the words, signs, or visible representations which in its opinion are of the nature described above, declare the security deposited in respect of such press and all copies of such newspaper, book, or other document, wherever found, to be forfeited to His Majesty.

Explanation I.—In clause (e) the expression "disaffection" includes disloyalty and all feelings of enmity.

Explanation II.—Comments expressing disapproval of the measures of the Government or of any such Native Prince or Chief as aforesaid with a view to obtain their alteration by lawful means, or of the administrative or other action of the Government or of any such Native Prince or Chief or of the administration of justice in British India without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt, or disaffection do not come within the scope of clause (c.)

The notice of forfeiture issued on August, 25, 1916, stated that in the opinion of the Governor in Council 20 passages published in the appellant's newspaper on various dates from June, 7, to August, 17, were of the nature described in Section 4, sub-section 1, and declared the security deposited by the appellant to be forfeited.

It is perhaps not easy to see how Explanation ii., with its qualifications, adds to or detracts from the direct language of paragraph (c.)

The question under paragraph (c) of Section 4 comes to this: are the passages such to excite, or do they disclose an attempt (which implies intention to excite, hatred, contempt, or disaffection towards the Government or of any class or Section of His Majesty's subjects in India. And in judging the question of intent the publisher must be deemed to intend that which is the natural result of the words used, having regard, among other things, to the character and description of that part of the public who are to be expected to read the articles.

THE QUESTION OF "HATRED OR CONTEMPT."

As to paragraph (c), the majority of the Judges in the High Court were brought to the conclusion that the attacks on Anglo-India or Anglo-Indians or the bureaucracy as the case may be, were calculated, whatever might have been the primary object of the writer, to bring into hatred or contempt persons forming a class or Section of His Majesty's subjects—namely, English Civil servants in India, in some cases Englishmen in India generally. All the Judges thought that several passages were calculated to bring the Government into hatred and contempt, and this after giving due weight to explanation 2.

There remains only the question of application in detail of the principles of the law to the language of the various articles. When their Lordships have progressed so far the question becomes one which partakes so much of the nature of a question of fact that it would be difficult for their Lordships, even if they were inclined to construe the natural tendency of the words differently, to interfere with the conclusions arrived at by the Court in India. For the Judicial Committee, when it sits to advise His Majesty in the exercise of his prerogative in criminal cases, does so under constitutional limitations which, as has often been explained, and notably in the case of Dal Singh v. the King-Emperor (44 I.A., p. 137) and in Tilak's case, preclude it from exercising the full functions of a Court of Criminal Appeal.

Their Lordships will therefore humbly recommend His Majesty that both these appeals should be dismissed, with costs.—"The Times."

BOLSHEVIC ATTEMPT IN PERSIA.

JANGALI TRIBE ROUTED.

INDIAN TROOPS ASSIST PERSIAN COSSACKS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, June, 4.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. June 9.

The War Office states that at the request of the Persian Government Indian troops assisted Persian Cossacks to dout the Jangali tribe in the province of Gilan in North-West Persia, whose chief Kuchi Khan was working in collusion with the Bolshevists at Bagu and in the Caucasus. They aimed at making the province independent of Persia. One German and two Bolshevist officers were taken prisoner. The fugitives were hunted down, Kuchi Khan was driven out and the province restored to the authority of the Persian Government. The object of the operations has been fully accomplished.

"JUNKERDOM LEGALISED IN INDIA"

MR. TILAK'S ADDRESS.

Under the auspices of Britain and India, at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on May 3, Mr. B. G. Tilak addressed a well-attended At Home on "What India Wants." In the course of his remarks he said:—

As the result of bureaucratic government the thinking classes in India were in a condition of utter helplessness and the masses in a state of abject poverty and illiteracy, with the attendant ills of famine and plague. Yet when put to the supreme test during the war, all sections of the people agreed to sink their differences, and India provided a million and a quarter men and immense quantities of war material, besides making a free gift to England of £100,000,000. Princes and people alike helped to win the war for the freedom of the world. He condemned the Rowlatt Bills, observing that they were as reactionary in character as any ever conceived in Tsarist Russia, Imperial Germany, or Imperial Austria. One of them had passed through the legislative machine. The day on which the Bill passed into law was observed in India as a day of humiliation and mourning. The whole of Rowlatt Bill tragedy strikingly illustrated the political situation in India to-day. The bureaucracy wanted to defend its brutal acts by raising the cry—usually intended for home consumption—that there was a rebellion in India and that the British Empire in India was in danger—in other words, they frankly declared to the whole civilised world that they, acting as representatives of the British people, could govern India only by sheer brute force. Junkerdom was dead in Germany; it was now legalised in India. But to-day Indians did not ask for full Dominion self-government; they did not demand that the government of India should be made responsible to the people of India even in the matters concerning the Army, Navy, foreign affairs, or relations with the Indian princes. Indians definitely reserved these matters to the Government of India as it was at present constituted—i.e., responsible not to the people of India but to the people of Great Britain. Indians asked for responsible government only in their domestic affairs, and he submitted that that demand was quite within the limits of the pronouncement of August 20, 1917, wherein the Secretary of State for India laid down the policy towards India as decided by His Majesty's Government after full consideration.

Colonel J. C. Wedgwood, M.P., presided, but had to leave the meeting before its close, and the chair was then occupied by Mr. H. W. Nevinson, both of whom spoke briefly in sympathy with Indian aspirations. Among other speakers were Miss Evelyn Sharpe and Miss Maude Royden.

THE TRUTH AND THE WARNING.

We are glad to see says "India" that a number of Indian residents are writing to the Press to correct misapprehensions regarding the real situation in India, and the attitude of Indians towards the Rowlatt Act. The familiar pen of Mr. St. Nihal Singh is seen in the "Pall Mall Gazette" and the "Daily Herald," Mr. S. Arumugam writes to the "Yorkshire Post" to protest against the slander of things Indian by a "missionary" named H. Guard Price; and Mr. D. N. Banerjea, in a letter to the "Manchester Guardian," remarks that "there may be, as the Viceroy suggests, 'open rebellion' in certain Indian villages, but, even so, it can only be the rebellion of sticks and staves, of hatchets and shovels, against machine-guns, aeroplane bombs, and sweeping cavalry charges." All alike urge the reversal of the present *regime* of coercion, and the immediate prosecution of the reforms. Dr. Clark, in a letter to the "Daily Herald," adds a warning lest the present policy of the Government of India converts Indian loyalty into Sinn Fein hostility.

MARTIAL LAW IN PUNJAB.

ABROGATED IN ALL AREAS EXCEPT RAILWAY LANDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 9.

A press communiqué issued by the Government of India, says:—The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, with the concurrence of the General Officer, Commanding, has recommended that Martial Law may safely be abrogated in all areas in the Punjab except in railway lands where its maintenance is still considered necessary for military reasons. The Governor-General-in-Council agreeing with this recommendation, has accordingly been pleased to cancel orders suspending functions of ordinary criminal courts and establishing Martial Law within the areas mentioned except railway lands from dates and time specified below, viz., in Lahore civil area and cantonment, from Wednesday, 11th June, at midnight; in all other areas, from Monday, 9th June, at midnight.

AHMEDABAD SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

ACCUSED DENY HAVING MADE CONFESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE.)

AHMEDABAD, June 9.

The Special Tribunal re-assembling this morning bail applications on behalf of seven accused persons in custody awaiting trial on various charges were considered and in the case of two accused as the Tribunal found that major part of the evidence was of inferential nature ordered their release on bail of two sureties of Rs. 2,500 each and rejected the other applications as the charges were of a serious character. The Public Prosecutor opposed all bail applications and urged the Tribunal to take into consideration the public, and political aspects of the cases.

After the Tribunal had finished questioning the investigating officer, Kothawalla, the confession made by the first accused, a Mussalman youth of 16 years and a millhand before Rao Bahadur Bulakidas, First Class Magistrate, in which he admitted the crime and implicated the remaining accused, was read out to him. In the confession statement he stated that while working in the mill on 11th April the millhands of other mills came and collected before his mill and cried "Anasuyaben is arrested, come and join us" whereupon he and others in his mill started out and he himself did what was attributed to him.

Asked by the Tribunal as to whether he made the confession read out to him accused denied the same. Second, third, and fourth accused examined by the Court denied having taken part in the crime and accused three Keshavlal, photographer, stated that the prosecution story was wholely fabricated owing to the enmity of a rival photographer by name Parmanand and set up a plea of *alibi* saying he was out of Ahmedabad while accused four said the principal witness Anandlal was his enemy and had therefore implicated him. On behalf of the first accused three defence witnesses were examined. The defence witness one Bapulal Hargovind deposed to having removed the first accused to a doctor's house for dressing his gunshot wound at about 2 p.m.

Dr. Tendle next examined deposed to having attended to the first accused, who he identified by the position of the wound, at about 2 p.m., and Mr. Framroze R. Sethna, a medical student, deposed that he attended to the first accused at the Civil Hospital at 3 p.m. No witnesses for the defence of the remaining accused were examined.

The Tribunal adjourned a little earlier to-day fixing to-morrow for arguments.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June, 9.

Arabian Sea current has weakened and there has been decrease of rainfall in the Peninsula, but the Bay current has strengthened, and there has been general increase of rainfall in North-East India and South-East of the United Provinces. Monsoon current penetrated into the Punjab yesterday, and gave half inch of rain at Sialkot. Rainfall has been general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central India, west Bihar, west coast of the Peninsula, Bombay Deccan, local in the East United Provinces, Central Provinces and North Hyderabad.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, west United Provinces, east and north Punjab, east Rajputana, south Hyderabad and Mysore. Principal amounts:—Tavoy and Moulmein four inches, Rangoon three, Akyab one, and half, Silchar five, Cox Bazar and Chittagong one, Barisal, Calcutta and Darjeeling two, Saugor Island one and half, Balasore four, Chaibassa and Hazaribagh one, Ranchi three, Gaya, one, Naya Dumka and Benares, one, and half, Allahabad one, Sialkot a half, Jaipur a quarter, Indore three quarters, Khandwa one and half, Nagpur three, Raipur one, Bombay one and half, Ratnagiri four, Marmagoa and Karwar two, Nizamabad three quarters, Mercara one.

Temperature has decreased in the north-west, but continues between five and ten degrees above normal along the frontier.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in North-East India and adjacent regions to the west. Earthquake report:—A local shock of slight intensity was recorded on Simla seismograph at sixteen hours twelve minutes yesterday afternoon.

At a meeting of directors of the Bank of Madras held on Monday, the rate of interest was reduced by one per cent. The rate is now six per cent.

PUNJAB TRIALS.

MR. GIRDHARILAL RELEASED.

5 SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 8.

Mr. Girdharilal, managing director of the Amritsar Flour Mill and Deputy Chairman, Punjab Chamber of Commerce, who was arrested at Cawnpore and brought to Lahore was released yesterday.

LAHORE, June 7.

In the Amritsar Chartered Bank case five persons have been convicted of offences under Section 121 I. P. C. and sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property (one being recommended to mercy) and three acquitted.

VICTIMS OF MARTIAL LAW.

MR. AN. REW'S APPEAL.

There are obvious difficulties in the way of Mr. Andrews' appeal on behalf of the Punjab prisoners being taken up by the public. There is no appeal to the Privy Council in the ordinary course against decisions of Martial Law Tribunals. We understand from an eminent lawyer that a person sentenced by such a court might appeal to the King in Council, who might ask the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to review the Martial Court proceedings. The King has naturally to be advised by his ministers. The first act, therefore, has to be of a political nature, in other words, the decision of the King in Council would be influenced by what the Viceroy might have to say in the first instance. It were therefore better to move H. E. the Viceroy to grant a committee of enquiry with power to revise the sentences passed by the Martial Law Tribunal. The petition to the King in Council can only be from the prisoners concerned; the appeal to the Viceroy goes from the public. The latter is every way therefore a more expeditious and effective process, though the former, if successful, undoubtedly carries greater weight by reason of the eminent traditions of the august body examining the cases. No matter what method is adopted, it is common cause that a way out of the difficulty must be found and the affairs under Martial Law duly investigated and overhauled. Mr. Montagu seems to have promised as much. The public must see to it that what is given is the substance of an impartial and representative committee not the shadow of a whitewashing committee composed of members enjoying no confidence of the public.—"Young India."

ARREST OF MR. SHEO NARAIN MISRA.

Rai Anand Swarup Bahadur asked:—Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the "Pratap" of the 12th May, 1919, and the "Leader" of the 19th May reporting the news and the attendant circumstances of the arrest of Pandit Sheo Narain Misra, Managing Trustee of the "Pratap" and will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) under whose orders he was arrested and what were the reasons of his arrest?

(b) whether there was any warrant duly signed for the arrest of Pandit Sheo Narain and, if so by whom was the warrant issued and under what authority.

(c) whether it is a fact that the sub-inspector of police of thana Achalganj district Unao, who arrested him, wanted to search his house without any search warrant?

(d) whether it is a fact that he was brought handcuffed with a rope tied round his waist before the superintendent of police, Unao, and Superintendent of Police, Cawnpore, and before the latter under an armed guard and was subsequently released?

(e) whether the facts mentioned in the said reports about the harsh and rude treatment of Pandit Sheo Narain Misra by the sub-inspector in connection with the arrest and his uncivil and rude treatment on the 4th of May are correct?

43. If the fact are substantially as stated by the "Pratp" and the "Leader," does the Government propose to take any steps against the police officers concerned with the arrest of Pandit Sheo Narain Misra, or to compensate Pandit Sheo Narain Misra for the treatment which he suffered.

Mr. Chatterjee said: The matter is engaging the attention of Government.—The "Leader."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 9.

The Market for jute shares was quiet but prices were steady. There were not many transactions reported in coals although there was a fairly good inquiry. Miscellaneous section was more active. Marshalls, McGinley and Co., Sheehan and Co., Thornycrofts were in request. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Alliance, 13-4; Central Collieries, 20-8; Kasta 6 prem., Jumoni 15; Putmo na, 20-12; Raneegunge, 64; Suratand, 14-8; Umgaran "B" 16-4;

Jute:—Barnagore, 175; Century, 17; Craig, 6-6; prem. 2 Dalhousie, 465; Fort William, 3-2; s.l., Empire 65; Howrah, 41-8; Kama Jaty, 851; Kankanarrah, 785; Kelvin, 650; Kinnison, 811; Orient 76; prem., Standard 575.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills, 2-4; Anglo Oriental Navigation, 4-4; Beldanga Tan ery, 14-8; Bengal Paper, 83-8; Behar Oil, 24-81; Bengal Brass, 20; Brittania Brass, 12-10; British Burma Petroleum, 27-4, (Colonial Rubber), 23; Calcutta Ice, 25; Crawford and Co., 10-12; Caw Sugar, 99; Chemical Industries, 27-12; Calcutta Oil, and Cake, 20; Calcutta Landing and Shipping, 9-12; Furkating Saw, 15-12; Frank Ross, 14-8; Ganges Oil, 33-4, Howrah Oil, 53; Great India Phosphates, 2; prem., Indian Iron and Steel, 67; prem., Indian Standard Wagon, 57; prem., Indian Galvanising, 20-4; Indian General Steam Navigation, 157; xd., Kalyanpur Lime, 25-4; Marshall Sons (India), 21; McGinley and Co., 13-8; s. l., New Savan Sugar, 14-8; Nagpur Clay, 25; s. l., Reliance Firebrick and Pottery, 25-8; Sheehan and Co., 21-8; Saraseeraguree, 85; Surma Valley Saw Mills, 24; Steel Products, 16-4; Tata Industrial Bank, 32 per cent; Thornycrofts (India), 13-4; Titaghur Paper, 126; Zenith Engineering, 16.

Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 69-12 to 70 and small lots at Rs. 70-2 to Rs. 70-8.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DESPATCH.

STATEMENT BY THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Government of India profess to adhere to the scheme of the Joint Report in all essential matters in their Despatch of March 5th and it is not their purpose, as they say, either to "whittle down the scheme or to expand it." It is stated that this Despatch is based on the Despatch of May, 31st, 1918, but the latter Despatch is not before the public. It is, however, regarded by the Government of India as beyond question that the first stage of advance must be a generous one undertaken at the earliest possible moment.

2. The question is:—How far the Government of India have acted up to the policy or sentiments expressed above? The Indian Association is clearly of opinion that the Government of India have failed to do so and have failed most signally. The outer framework of the scheme of the Joint Report has, no doubt been preserved but, in order "to develop the new system into a working proposition," the Government of India have made recommendations which strike at its very root and alter it beyond recognition. The Despatch has discarded the unitary system proposed by the heads of five provincial Governments in favour of diarchy, for according to the Government of India a dual Executive is in theory the best and in practice the only method open to them. It is not the desire of the Association to dwell on the comparative merits of the two systems though the Association has no hesitation in rejecting this particular unitary scheme, because it does not represent any substantial advance on the existing Minto-Morley system and because it is calculated to perpetuate the rule of the bureaucracy in the country. While unable to support the scheme of the provincial Governors, the Association regrets to observe that the proposals of the Government of India are equally un-acceptable. The Association has no prediction for any system as a system, but will judge every system or concrete proposals made thereunder by the test, namely, whether it invests the people with real power and control over the administration of the country or, in other words, whether it makes or tends to make for responsible Government. It will be remembered that the Indian Association gave a general support to the scheme of the Joint Report which it regards as a definite advance on existing conditions and a substantial step towards the progressive realisation of responsible Government in terms of the declaration of the 20th August.

The Joint Report.

The Association is fully conscious of the defects and shortcomings of the scheme of the Joint Report, and it suggested, soon after its publication, important modifications for its improvement. The scheme of the Joint Report is the minimum which the Association is prepared to accept and in present circumstances, it will judge any other scheme by this standard. The Government of India have practically killed the original scheme in the so-called attempt to make it workable. The Association fails to discover any trace of responsible Government or anything approaching to responsible Government in their recommendations. This is the conclusion which the Association has arrived at after giving the matter its most careful and anxious consideration.

Dualism.

3. On a closer examination of the Despatch in detail the first thing that strikes the Association is that it intensifies the evils of dualism in the machinery of Government which it was the intention of the Joint Report to avoid. The two halves of Executive Government in the provinces bear the appearance of close and compact bodies, from which joint deliberation has been practically eliminated, and opportunities of association made very rare. The inevitable result will operate as a great hindrance towards to influence the other half and thus the chances of friction and disagreement will increase. Apart from the difficulty of administration due to such an arrangement it will operate as a great hinderance towards the progressive realisation of responsible Government in the country. As Sir Sankaran Nair observes in his admirable minute of dissent. "It is only the nature of the advice offered by the ministers in the council and the influence brought by them to bear on matters relating to reserved subjects that would furnish the commission with satisfactory reasons for their fitness for administering subjects so far withheld from them." In fact, the Despatch reproduces the worst features of the scheme of Mr. Curtis with none of its redeeming points.

Position of Ministers.

4. In the Despatch, the minister has been relegated to a very subordinate and humiliating position. The Governor has been given the place of an autocratic master over him. The minister will take orders from the Governor in all important matters, and even in minor matters, whenever he takes independent action he is to report to the Governor immediately. The Secretary under him is to have direct access to the Governor over his head. This will enable the Secretary to thwart the action of the minister under whom he is nominally placed. The Joint Report contemplates interference with the work of the minister only in exceptional circumstances, and th Governor according to the Report would not be in a position to refuse assent at discretion to all his minister's proposals. The effect of the recommendations of the Government of India, however, will be quite the reverse and the minister's position will thus be rendered a most un-enviable one. Difference of status between the members of the Executive Council and the minister will also be accentuated by difference of pay and it cannot fail to re-act on the smooth and successful working of the Administration The minister is dismissable by the Governor and may be compelled to resign on an adverse vote of the Legislative Council even when he takes action at the instance of the Governor. In cases of difference between the Governor and the minister, the Governor may take over charge of his portfolio and in extreme cases the portfolio may be formally transferred to the Governor in Council. The last penalty is fatal to the introduction of responsible government in the Country. The Minister will also have no real control over the officials placed under him. Under all these circumstances he will be reduced to the position of a mere figurehead, and no dignity or responsibility will attach to his office. It will fail to attract the better class of men and the experiment of a popular system of Government is foredoomed to failure. The character of his position is further illustrated by the insistence in the Despatch that the Governor will act not "on the advice" but "in consultation with" the minister. The semblance of any approach to a system of responsible Government is thus carefully eliminated.

Legislative Council

5. The Legislative Council will be no better than an advisory body under the Despatch. Its resolutions are not binding on the Executive Government either regarding reserved or transferred subjects. Even in matters of finance appertaining to the latter, its resolutions have no binding force. The Despatch lays down the proposition that at the outset its work should be scrutiny and recommendation rather than a definite authority to sanction or disallow expenditure. It will thus be observed that the Legislative Council under the Government of India scheme has been given less powers even in respect of transferred subjects than what is proposed by the Joint Report in respect of the reserved subjects. The Joint Report distinctly says that, except in so far as the Governor exercises his power of certifying an allotment for a reserved subject, the budget will be altered in accordance with the resolution carried in Council. This procedure, according to the Despatch, was put in "by inadvertence" and it recommends that the budget even regarding the transferred subjects should not be voted upon or passed by the Legislature.

Similarly, in respect of mixed legislation (and the Governor is the sole Judge of what is mixed legislation) the Governor's power of certification has been considerably extended, and he will be able to certify a Bill regarding transferred subjects if in his opinion it affects his responsibility for the peace, safety and tranquility of the province. This is all the more objectionable because the right of reference to the Governor-General-in-Council against the Governor's certification is not to be permitted. Under this authority the Governor, if he likes, may certify a most harmless measure if a small section of the people raise an unscrupulous cry against it. It is evident, therefore, that the Legislative Council has no controlling voice over administrative and financial matters even in the transferred department, and in the domain of legislation its authority has been greatly curtailed by the practically unlimited power of certification given to the Governor. The Legislative Council, thus, will be in no better position than what it occupies at present. The Indian Association therefore, fails to understand how with a Legislative Council without any vestige of power, the scheme propounded in the Despatch can give any sort of responsibility for Government to the people or lead to responsible government in the course of any reasonable length of time. The Legislative Council is the keystone of a system of responsible Government and if its power and functions are of such an illusory and make-believe character, the whole edifice must fall to the ground. The Indian Association is, therefore, emphatically of opinion that the Despatch of the government of India puts an end to all hopes for the initiation of any substantial step towards responsible Government and gives the reforms the appearance of a mere pretext for perpetuating bureaucratic rule in the country.

Separate Purse.

6. Quite on a par with the proposals about the functions and powers of ministers and the Legislative Council is the proposal of a separate purse. The resources of each half of Government are clearly demarcated and the share of each in the provincial balance and surplus is to be definitely fixed. Each half will have the power to borrow and raise money by taxation independently. In case the normal revenue of one half of Government is insufficient to meet its normal expenditure the deficit will be made good by assignment from the other half. It is needless to point out that the non-official half that is in charge of such important subjects as education and sanitation which do not yield any revenue but the expenses on account of which must go on continually increasing under a progressive system of administration will be in perpetual need of help from the official half.

These proposals accentuate the evil side of dualism of Government. They will place the minister in a position of dependence on the Executive Council in that he becomes recipient of doles at the hands of the latter. The minister cannot propose new taxation, as the final decision will rest with the Governor. The despatch authorises each half of Government to improve its own source of revenue. But it is a cruel irony to ask the non-official half to do so as the only expanding source of revenue left to it will be excise, and no honest and patriotic minister will seek to enchance his revenue by promoting intemperance amongst his countrymen. The cumulative effect of these proposals, Sir Sankaran Nair points out, "is to place the minister and the Legislative Council in relation to the transferred department not only in a position of no real responsibility but virtually in subordination to the Executive."

Civil Service.

7. The position of the Indian Civil Service has been rendered absolutely safe and immune, and the Indian Association is led to believe that its influence must have largely made itself felt on the proposals of the Despatch. The final controlling authority in respect of their pay prospects, pensions and discipline is the Secretary of State for India, and they have been safeguarded beyond the possibility of the interference by any authority in India. The Indian Civil Service will thus be secured in their paramount position and in view of its predominance it is a mockery to speak of introducing responsible government in India. To add to the grim humour of the situation, it is recommended by the Government of India that for the purpose of posting, promotion and discipline, the members of the Indian Civil Service will be kept entirely under the control of that part of the department which is concerned with the budget head from which their pay is made. It is well known that the bulk of the pay of these officers is drawn from land revenue and the income from law and justice, all of which will be reserved subjects. The result of such an arrangement will be that the minister in charge of the transferred department will have no authority over officers belonging to the Indian Civil Service who are nominally placed under him. No arrangement can be fraught with greater administrative difficulty or be more galling to the dignity and self-respect of the minister. In respect of the provincial service it is the Governor-in-Council and not the minister who will have any control over the members of that service pending legislation to be undertaken by the Government of India, in respect of the conditions of the service.

Executive Council.

8. The provision in the Despatch about appointing Governors in the provinces other than the three Presidencies from the ranks of the Indian Civil Service and increasing the European element in the Executive Councils of the Presidencies are open to serious objection. The opposition of the Indian Civil Service as a body to measures of constitutional freedom is well known and unless the heads of Government are drawn from the ranks of men trained in Parliamentary life in England it is futile to expect any progress towards responsible government in accordance with the terms of the declaration of the 20th of August. The increase of the European element in the Executive Council will create a permanent minority and Indian influence on the administration will thus be considerably reduced.

9. The Despatch minimises the value of Standing Committees, and leaves the Governor ample discretion for their appointment. The Standing Committee is intended to familiarise elected members with the work of administration, and its functions are purely advisory. But the Government of India do not approve of the directions of the Joint Report on the point and throw cold water on the proposals. They also object to the status and pay of Under-Secretaries and to their selection from the elected members of the Legislative Council. The objection is prompted by the reactionary spirit which prevades the whole Despatch. The proposals to appoint Hony. Under-Secretaries —who may be nominated or official members of the Legislative Council and whose appointment will be entirely optional is quite unsatisfactory and is contrary to what is intended in the Joint Report.

Provincial Governments.

10. The points in the Despatch relating to Provincial Governments with which the Indian Association is in accord are exceedingly few. One of these is the proposal to make the minister responsible to the Legislative Council from the outset, and another is to place his salary on the transferred estimates. While strongly supporting these proposals, the Association feels bound to observe that they are entirely out of harmony with the rest of the recommendations of the Government of India.

11. The Indian Association refrains, for the present from offering any criticism of the proposals of the Despatch regarding the constitution and powers of the Government of India many of which are open to objection. It is however, driven to the conclusion as has been stated before, that the recommendations of the Government of India as a whole, are fatal to the realisation of responsible government in India in terms of the announcement of the 20th of August.

The Government of India have criticised the scheme of the five Heads of Provincial Government as merely associating Indians with the work of administration without giving them any responsibility. But their own proposals are no better, and what has been actually offered is neither the substance nor the shadow of any responsible system of government. They in fact, take away with one hand what they profess to give with the other.

The Indian Association deems it its duty to raise its voice of protest against the spirit and recommendations of the Despatch and is firmly convinced that, if they are given effect to, they will intensify public discontent and produce in the minds of the people the utmost distrust of the intentions of British Government. The Association cannot but characterise these recommendations as constituting a breach of faith to which His Majesty's Government ought not to be a party. The Indian Association concludes with the hope that better counsels will prevail and the reforms will be carried out in the spirit of the Joint Report which represents the irreducible minimum that will be acceptable to the people.

Letters Patent constituting N. W. P. High Court have been so amended that the designation of the High Court will henceforth be the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue TREASURY BILLS for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows;—

For three months' Bills **Rs. 99-2 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 3·5308 per cent.

For six months' Bills **Rs. 98 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4·0816 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 97 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4·1237 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95-8 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4·7120 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent. on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....
or order to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of
Bengal
Bombay out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....
Madras
day of.....1919.

INDIA AT THE CROSS ROADS.

Dr. C. Muthu, M.D., writes to the "Nation":—

Your sympathetic review of the present Indian situation, which will find warm approval by all well-wishers of India, does not emphasize enough the utter despair and disappointment of the Indian people at the attitude of the Indian Government. The political unrest that prevailed all over India before 1914 was only kept in check for the time being by the shock of war, which evoked a tremendous patriotism among all classes and communities of the Indian people who loyally and enthusiastically poured out their lives and treasure to help England to obtain victory. Now, after the victory to repay India's devotion and sacrifice by passing a Coercion (Rowlatt) Act is like giving scorpions to hungry children who were promised food. India, which went out to aid England to crush German militarism, now finds that a worse militancy has come back in her midst like the return of the seven devils in the well-swept house. The simultaneous and spontaneous revolt of Indians of all classes and races is but the expression of deep resentment and disgust at the ingratitude of the English bureaucrats who, after obtaining all India could give during the war, pass an Act which the late Tsar would be ashamed to enact in Russia. The Indians feel that while all the promises of freedom and self-government made since the time of Queen Victoria, and solemnly reiterate during the war, remain a dead letter, the Government is bent on a policy of repression, more repression, and still more repression. No wonder that even the Moderates, like myself, are losing all hope that India will ever obtain even the smallest measure of self-government. English bureaucrats will never learn that force is no remedy, and that the passionate longing of the Indian for self-expression, for freedom of body and mind, cannot be stifled for ever by guns and bombs from aeroplanes. If the new spirit of consciousness that is born in India in common with the East, and grown during the war, is not led into wise channels by sympathetic and broad-minded statesmanship, the outlook is full of peril and danger both to India and England.

DEATH OF A BENGALI EDUCATIONIST

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 9.

The death took place on Friday night of Principal Ramendra Sundar Trivedi at the age of fifty-five. He was a veteran educationist and had done much towards the enrichment of Bengali literature. He was the president of the "Bangya Sahitya Parishad." He never mixed in politics.

Result of the War

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(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.)

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jharia.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 11,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

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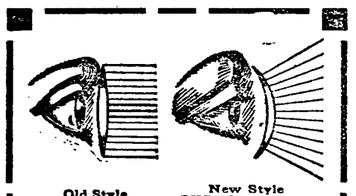

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BOMBAY No. 2.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th June 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Batometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.668 Inch.
Temperatue of Air	81.6 Deg.
West Bulb Thermometer	78.4 ,,
Dew Point	77.3 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.868 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	10.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	84.9 ,,
Minimum do.	76.7 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W,WNWW.
Movement of Wind	304 Miles
Fall of Rain	2.45 Inch.
Total fall during month	11.82 ,,
Do. do. year	11.93 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. on 9th	2.20 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	June	h. m.	ft. in.	June	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	9	m 9 10	15 3	9	m 2 10	18 1
		8 22a	24 8		2 34a	21 1
Tues.	10	m 9 54	15 11	10	m 3 40	17 8
		9 10a	24 11		3 24a	20 9
Wed.	11	m 10 33	26 8	11	m 3 26	17 2
		9 54a	25 2		4 10a	20 4
Thur.	12	m 11 10	27 4	12	m 4 2	16 8
		11 36a	25 6		4 54a	19 10
Fri.	13	m 11 45	27 11	13	m 4 38	16 3
		11 16a	25 9		5 33a	19 6
Sat.	14	m 0 18	28 3	14	m 5 14	15 11
		11 54a	26 0		6 11a	19 2
Sun.	15	m 0 50a	28 5	15	m 5 55	15 9
					6 47a	19 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June 9 (Monday)	Sunrise 6h. 1m.	Sunset	7h. 15m
,, 10 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,,	7h. 15m.
,, 11 (Wednes)	,, 6h. 1m.	,,	7h. 15m.
,, 12 (Thursday	,, 6h. 1m.	,,	7h. 16m.
,, 13 (Friday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,,	7h. 16m.
,, 14 (Saturday	,, 6h. 1m.	,,	7h. 17m.
,, 15 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,,	7h. 17m.

Phase of the Moon:—

New Moon	1d. 2h. 34-9m.	a.m
First Quarter	7d. 6h. 8-8m.	p.m
Full Moon	15d. 1h. 55-1m.	p.m
Last quarter	23d. 4h. 51-1m	p.m
New Moon	30d. 11h. 0 4m.	p.m

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 9th June, 1919, was 29.932 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction as needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 9th June, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear Humidity is locally above normal. Temperature has fallen except in the southwest Punjab where it remains in considerable excess; it is below the average during the day in the east and north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 1.13in. of rain, an overcast sky and a high humidity. Elsewhere skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature has fallen and is below normal throughout, the deficiency being as much as 24 deg. at Allahabad, where night temperature is also below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports a duststorm and 0.19in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in slight excess generally. Day temperature continues above normal in the north of the division and Jacobabad recorded a maximum of 121 deg. F. yesterday; night temperature is also in slight excess over the same area.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Nearly general rainfall has occurred in Central India West. Neemuch has had 0.18in., Indore 0.75in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal in north Gujarat and Central India West. Day temperature is below the average inland in Gujarat and Kathiawar; night temperature is lower than usual in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen locally; Khandwa reports 1.40in., Akola 0.36in., Nagpur 3.32in. and Rajpur 0.91in. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature is below normal throughout, the deficiency being greatest in the southern districts; night temperature is in moderate defect except in the northwest.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 1.70in., Ratnagiri 3.65in., Mormugao 2.20in. and narwar 1.91in. Skies are overcast or nearly overcast. Day temperature is below normal throughout; night temperature is also below the average in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Bombay Deccan and local in the north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad; the falls have been less than a quarter of an inch except at Nizamabad which records 0.73in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature is below normal throughout, the deficiency ranging from 8 deg. to 15 deg.; night temperature is in slight defect in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been fairly active and rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula, the south Bombay Deccan, the south of the Central Provinces and Central India West, and local in the north Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, northeast Rajputana and the east of the United Provinces. Day temperature is much below normal in the northern half of the Peninsula, Kathiawar and the Central and the United Provinces. Night temperature is also low in the central parts of the country. A low pressure area is shown this morning over the northeast of the Central Provinces.

Rainfall is likely to extend in the United Provinces, the north of the Central Provinces, Gujarat and possibly the east Punjab. Some increase is probable in the Bombay Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 8th June 1919.

Both monsoon currents remain active and rainfall has increased in the central parts of the country and northeast India. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Berar, the west coast of the Peninsula, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and local in upper Burma, Assam, Bengal and Bihar. A few falls have also occurred in the west of the United Provinces, Gujarat, Mysore and on the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Tavoy four inches; Moulmein, Rangoon one and a half; Monywa, Bhamo one; Dibrugarh two; Sibsagar, Silchar one; Calcutta one and a half; Balasore four; False Point one and a half; Sambalpur, Ranchi three; Gaya three-quarters; Roorkee, Simla one; Gulbarga one and a half; Mercara one; Calingapatam two.

Temperature remains very high in upper Sind, the Northwest Frontier Province and the Punjab, rising yesterday to 123 deg. F. at Jacobabad, 119 deg. F. at Multan and Dera Ismail Khan and 117 deg. F. at Peshawar. Minimum temperatures are also high in the same region.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on MONDAY, 9the th of June, 1919

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire				0	0	0
Do. ( )	87.1	73.1	76			
Jask	93.5	85.5	77	0	0	—0.5
Muskat						
Do. ( )	93.7	84.3	50	0	0	—0.9
PUNJAB—						
Multan						
Rawalpindi	81.4	78.9	32	0	0	
Lahore	116.5	87.6	47	0	0	0.1
Hissar	115.0	92.9	43	0.12		—0.72
Ambala	103.7	91.0	46	0	0	—0.07
Delhi	106.4	91.1	51	0	0	—0.03
UNITED PROVINCES—						—0.02
Agra	109.7	93.3	46	0	0	—0.14
Mainpuri	110.0	90.6	47	0	0	
Jhansi	109.3	89.3	43	0	0	—0.04
Cawnpore	107.6	87.9	48	0	0	
Allahabad						—0.01
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	118.9	91.8	47	0	0	—0.17
Jacobabad	91.0	82.0	81	0	0	
Karachi						0
Ajmer	110.5	88.2	32	0.02		—0.06
Jaipur	119.6	88.2	37	0.13	0.90	
Kotah	88.0	70.4	60	0.08	0.61	—0.01
Mount Abu						+0.66
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						+0.61
Bhuj	96.8	80.9	70	..	0.20	
Dwarka	89.6	82.7	77	..	0.02	
Veraval	86.1	82.1	89	..	0.03	+0.13
Rajkot	99	162	66	0.03	0.15	—0.21
Bhavnagar Para	116.8	76.8	81	0.80	0.93	—0.07
Surat	98.9	77.3	72	0.22	0.26	+0.09
Ahmedabad	107.0	0.1	00	0.46	0.46	+0.52
Deesa	108.9	83.7	61	..	0	—0.06
Neemuch	106.1	77.6	84	0.01	0.19	+0.44
Indore	101.9	75.1	86	0.65	2.05	—0.62
						+0.17
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						+1.58
Jubbulpore	103.8	84.8	52	..	0	
Saugor	103.8	83.2	42	..	0	
Hoshangabad	108.1	80.0	50	..	0.48	—0.04
Khandwa	105.1	75.1	78	..	0.62	0
Akola	105.2	77.5	74	0.13	0.57	+0.12
Amraoti	105.6	77.3	61	..	0.33	+0.25
Nagpur	102.0	76.7	72	0.32	0.76	—0.11
Chanda	99.3	79.0	74	0.08	0.25	—0.50
Raipur	101.9	77.4	89	0.13	0.13	—0.73
						—0.45
KONKAN—						—0.51
Bombay	90.2	80.5	79	0 5	0.64	
Ratnagiri	84.1	76.2	93	0.93	3.40	
Marmugao	85.2	..	98	2.20	6.08	1.64
Karwar	88.8	74.6	94	2.40	5.08	+3.77
						+2.9
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						—2.37
Malegaon	101.2	73.8	87	1.06	1.14	
Ahmednagar	96.0	71.5	85	0.35	1.45	
Poona	88.8	70.8	87	1.89	7.70	+0.30
Sholapur	94.0	71.8	90	1.53	2.48	+0.19
Bijapur	82.7	68.2	95	0.91	2.40	—6.44
Belgaum	100.0	72.9	73	0.17	0.49	+1.42
Aurangabad	101.1	75.3	80	0.12	0.41	+0.6
Nizamabad (Indur)	88.7	70.1	78	..	1.84	—0.44
Hyderabad						—0.01
						+0.90
MALABAR AND CEYLON	84.4	73.1	93	0.83	4.84	
Mangalore	79.0	74.1	95	1.18	5.39	
Calicut	84.7	73.7	81	1.05	5.64	—0.97
Cochin	85.2	78.9	82	..	0.02	—1.27
Colombo						—0.28
						—2.59
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	98.3	78.8	92	0.25	1.3	
Bellary	98.1	74.5	84	0.02	1.53	
Cuddapah	90.8	79.3	70	..	2.06	+0.44
Madras	97.1	81.2	66	..	0.94	+0.94
Bangalore	83.5	68.7	85	0.45	0.83	+1.39
Coimbatore	90.1	71.8	83	..	0.04	+0.49
Trichinopoly	97.6	78.4	61	..	0.65	—0.34
Negapatam	97.1	79.1	77	0.65	3.18	—0.33
						345+

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